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LUMSDAINE, LUMISDEN

OR

LUMSDEN

Eighty copies printed,
of which this is No. 42

Blanerne.

A.120.a.

MEMORIALS

OF THE FAMILIES

OF

LUMSDAINE, LUMISDEN

OR

LUMSDEN

BY

LIEUT.-COL. H. W. LUMSDEN

LATE ROYAL ARTILLERY

"Nam genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco."

OVID, *Met.*

NOT TO BE LENT OUT

DAVID DOUGLAS, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH

1889

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PREFACE.

IN laying before my kinsfolk these sketches of family history a very short Preface will suffice.

First of all, I wish to state in the most explicit manner that in the following pages there is absolutely no fancy work whatever. For everything recorded as a fact, proof, if attainable, is given. Where proof was unattainable no supposition, however plausible, has been allowed to take its place. In all such cases I have been careful to point out that the missing link is at best a probability.

I have endeavoured to be accurate, but I do not presume to think that I have made no mistakes. Again and again I have had cause to lament that my ignorance of legal phraseology has hindered me from grasping the full significance of the documents which have passed through my hands; and thus

I may sometimes have missed facts which might have cleared up difficulties in the history of the various lands at any time in possession of the name.

I may be blamed for not having followed out to the remotest twig the ramifications of the families, but the thing was simply impossible without an appalling expenditure of time, labour, and money, which after all might have yielded very insignificant results. There are many branches—some recorded in these pages, some not—whose connection with the main stems is absolutely unknown to me ; and in the main stems themselves many names occur of men whose descendants, if they had any, I have failed to trace. Even in the case of a branch so certain and so interesting as that which ended in Andrew Lumisden and his sister Lady Strange, the connecting link can only be given conjecturally.

It is a matter of great regret that, for generations apparently, no papers have been preserved at Blanerne, and the later history of the family is therefore very defective. The Cushnie papers, on the other hand,

which have been accumulating undisturbed for centuries, have proved an unexpected mine of wealth; and some of the documents disclosed have a considerable historical value, as well as one which is merely genealogical, and interesting only to ourselves.

I have to express my gratitude to Colonel Sir William Seton, Bart., for kindly placing the contents of the Cushnie charter chest at my disposal; and I am only sorry that the exploration of this "undiscovered continent" was not long ago undertaken by some one better qualified for the task than myself.

I hoped to have been able to give reproductions in photogravure of the interesting full-length portraits of Sir James Lumsden and his wife Christian Rutherford, which are preserved at Inergelly. Mr Sandys-Lumsdaine readily consented to have them photographed, and at Inergelly every assistance was most kindly given; but, to my great disappointment, the photographer (a well-known and very skilful operator) found, after repeated trials, that the task was absolutely impossible.

My grateful thanks are due to Mrs Philip Mure for the reproduction of the portrait in her possession of her grandmother, Lady Strange.

The other illustrations—especially the Seals—will, I hope, be found of more or less interest; but after all I fear that the toilers through these dry pages of genealogy may find themselves at the end in the same state of mind as the good Pantagruel after studying *his* family history. His biographer records: En apres lisant les belles chroniques de ses ancestres il trouva que Geoffroy de Lusignan dict Geoffroy à la grand dent estoit grandpere du beau cousin de la sœur aisnée de la tante du gendre de l'oncle de la bruz de sa belle mere.

H. W. L.

31st October 1889.

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LUMSDAINE OF THAT ILK:

BLANERNE AND INERGELLY.

N the coast of Berwickshire, some four or five miles from Coldingham, is the hill which gives its name to the adjacent lands of Lumsden.

Edgar, King of Scotland, when he refounded the Monastery of Coldingham in 1098, gave to the Priory of Durham his "*Mansio*" of Coldingham and with it certain other "*Mansiones, scilicet Aldecambus, Lummesdene*," &c. The charter granting these lands (published in Anderson's *Selectus Diplomatum Scotiæ Thesaurus*, Plate vi.) is said to be one of the "most ancient Scots deeds now known with certainty to exist" (Robertson's *Index of Charters*, p. 150, note).

Of the possessors of them the earliest names recorded are those of Gillen and Cren de Lumisden, who are witnesses to a charter of Earl Waldeve of Dunbar giving two *carucata*

(ploughgates) to the priory.[1] The charter is not dated, but it must have been issued between 1166 and 1182 (Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland* under *Dunbar, Earl of March*).

There were two distinct families and properties in East and West Lumsden (whether related or not it is impossible to say), and in the numerous charters in which persons of the name appear as witnesses it is often exceedingly difficult to determine to which they belonged. As the history of the West Lumsden family, however, is complete from its foundation in 1188 to its extinction in 1329, I shall dispose of it first.

WEST LUMSDEN.

About 1188 Edward de Aldecamb (Auld Camus) was accused before the King (William the Lion) of wrecking,[2] and was condemned to death; but was spared in consideration of a sum of money, to raise which he was compelled to exchange Aldecamb for Lumsden Major (which it is clear from a comparison of several charters was West Lumsden, now called Dulaw), and 80 marks of silver, with Bertram, Prior of Coldingham. Charters of Edward de Aldecamb and of Prior Bertram

[1] Raine's *History of North Durham*, App. cxv.—"*viij bovatæ* [oxgangs] *faciunt carucatam, xiij acræ faciunt bovatam.*" Rentale, antiquorum, &c., of the Priory of Coldingham *circa* 1298 (Raine's *Corr., &c., of Priory of Coldingham; Surtees Society*, lxxxv., *et seq.*)

[2] So at least I understand the words—"*bona cujusdam navis passe naufragium asptasse*" (Raine's *North Durham*, App. dcxlviii.) "Giraldus Cambrensis says that the practice of wrecking went on in defiance of law everywhere, even on the estates of great lords and bishops" (Pearson's *England during the Early Ages*, p. 569, note). Even in 1424 "wræc and waif" were the legitimate perquisites of the hereditary forester of the Priory of Coldingham (*see post*, p. 13).

relative to this transaction are extant, as well as a confirmatory charter of King William; but the reason of the exchange is not stated in any of them. We shall come presently to the source from which our information on that point is derived. Edward's sons, who are all mentioned in the charter of exchange, were William, Radulf, and others, and all are henceforward called de Lumsden.

William, who is spoken of as Edward's heir, seems to have succeeded him, and appears as a witness to a great number of charters in the Coldingham Series. The only one of any interest is a grant of a small piece of land to the priory, in which his wife Ermiger is mentioned (Raine, App. cclxxi.)

Radulf is no doubt the Radulf *Archidiaconus* who witnesses many charters, and in some he is associated with his son John (Raine, App. clxxx. clxxxi.) It must be remembered that at this period the celibacy of the clergy had not been established in the northern parts of Europe. They fought long and desperately against it. It was quite possible, therefore, for the Archdeacon, although an ecclesiastic, to be lawfully married.

William's successor in West Lumsden was David, and it is to his quarrel with the monks of Coldingham—a quarrel which it required nothing less than papal intervention to appease—that we owe the history of his grandfather's misdeeds. For about 1237, William, "by the divine compassion Bishop of

Glasgow," publishes his Testimony, setting forth (Raine, App. dcxlviii.) that he has received a letter from the Pope to this effect: *Gregorius episcopus servus servorum Dei, &c., David de Lumsden laicus nobis exposuit* . . . or, being interpreted and much condensed, Gregory, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, &c., David de Lumsden, a layman, has made a petition to us that when his late grandfather Edward was accused to the King (of the crime already mentioned, here set forth at length), and condemned to death, his life was ransomed for a sum of money which he had to raise by exchanging his Aldecamb property with the monks of Durham for some little particles (*quadam petiuncula*) of land, vulgarly called Lumsden, and 80 silver marks; in which transaction he asserts that the monks have swindled him out of more than half the price, and now he prays that he may have his Aldecamb back again, or that the monks may be compelled to fulfil their bargain. The Pope accordingly directs that the petition be inquired into, and justice be done. Dated at Viterbo the 9th December, in the 9th year of the Pope's pontificate. This date shows that the Pope in question was Gregory IX., who was Pope from 1227 to 1241. Gregory X. was Pope for only five years—1271 to 1276. The date of the letter is therefore 1236. Then follows the Bishop of Glasgow's decision. The monks were to have their land, David to get his money, and everybody, let us hope, to be contented.

To this time, and probably as a part of the quarrel, belongs the declaration of Thomas, Prior of Coldingham, 1235, touching the service due to the priory from Colding-

hamshire. "*Ne forte contingat in posterum pervenire in dubium quæ homagia, relevia, maritagia, de Coldinghamscyre pertineant ad Priorem Dunelmensem, fuit per eosdem statutum et scriptum . . . quod hujusmodi homines subscripti et eorum heredes . . . facere debent homagia Priori Dunelmensi scilicet . . . David de Lummesden Majore et heredes sui de Lummesden . . . ceterorum libere tenencium* [including therefore East Lumsden] *in Coldinghamscyre homagia, relevia, et maritagia pertinent ad Priorem de Coldingham*" (*Corr., Inventories, &c., of Priory of Coldingham*, edited for the Surtees Society by Mr Raine, p. 241).

David's name occurs as a witness to various charters as late as 1249.

The last of this line in West Lumsden was ROBERT, who forfeited the lands—I am unable to say for what reason—in 1329 (Robertson's *Index*, p. 39–6. A charter of David II. —"To Michael Angus of the lands of West Lumsden, in vicecom de Berwick, whilk Robert Lumisdain forisfecit.") There is no record of this, however, in the Coldingham Chartulary, but there is a Brief of David II. directing a strict investigation to be made as to the tenure on which the lands of West Lumsden were held (Raine's App. lxxxviii.) It is dated 1st July, in the 35th year of the King's reign (1364). The answer of the investigators (one of whom was Gilbert de Lumsden of the East Lumsden family) was, that Lumsden Major was held of the Priory of Durham (Raine, dcxxx.) Probably there was some dispute between the new vassal

Michael Angus and the Prior of Coldingham, who was improperly claiming feudal superiority over him.

EAST LUMSDEN AND BLANERNE.

I now turn to the East Lumsden family. The first name which we can with any certainty pronounce to belong to it is that of GILBERT DE LUMSDEN, who, along with David of West Lumsden, is witness to an obligation of William, Vicar of Aldecamb, touching four oxen, which, on the eve of the circumcision in the year 1249, were found straying within the woods and warren of the Prior of Coldingham (Raine, App. cxcii.)

He appears also as witness to various charters as late as 1263.

The next name is ADAM, probably a son of Gilbert, who is witness to several charters between 1255 and 1279 (*Ib.* cc., ccxxix.) That he was the head of the family—the representative most likely of both East and West Lumsden—I think there can be little doubt from the fact of his name appearing alone in the Ragman Roll in 1292. (Nisbet's *Historical and Critical Remarks on the Ragman Roll*, appended to his *Heraldry*, p. 40: "Adam de Lummisden is the ancestor of the Lummisdens of that ilk.")

Adam seems to have had two sons, Roger and Gilbert. The former is witness to various charters between 1296 and 1310 (Raine, App. ccci., cccxxiv.: "Roger de Ester Lums-

den"). In one of 1320, the granter (not a Lumsden) adds: "In testimony whereof my seal is affixed, and as my seal is unknown, I have caused the seal of Roger de Lumsden to be affixed *causa approbationis*" (*Ib.* ccxviii.)

Roger appears to have been succeeded, in 1328 or 1329, by his brother Gilbert, whose name, along with that of "his son Gilbert," is in several charters (*Ib.* cclxxxi., cclxxxii., cccv.: "Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Lumsden"). This younger Gilbert married the heiress of Blanerne, and became possessed of her lands under a charter from John Stewart, Earl of Angus and Lord of Bonkill, dated 15th June, 1329 (Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*). Nisbet (*Historical and Critical Remarks, &c.*) gives 1332 as the date of the charter, "which," he adds, "I have seen." The fact that Gilbert did not, on acquiring this the more valuable property, change his name, as Edward of Aldecamb did 140 years before, shows how completely the name of Lumsden had become a patronymic, and ceased to be a mere territorial designation. If the local rhyme is to be trusted, Gilbert must have built the castle when he married the heiress. The dates correspond.

"Bonkill, Billie, and Blanerne,
Built when Davie was a bairn,
Shall a' gang doun
Wi' Scotland's croun,
And ilka ain shall be a cairn."

"Scotland's croun," however, has not "gone doun," but added to its lustre by the union with England; and the house

of Blanerne still stands fast, though the pleasant modern mansion has become the family home instead of the old tower hard by.

From a charter dated 1347 I gather that Gilbert had a son ADAM (Raine, App. ccc.); but from 1364, which is Gilbert's last appearance (*see* p. 5), to 1430, there are no charters extant to guide us; a blank the more to be regretted as there are many Lumsdens recorded between those years whose relationship to the East or West Lumsden or Cushnie families it would be very desirable to trace. Besides those who entered the famous Scots Guards, two of the name are recorded as having served in France—viz., Alexander, ecuyer Ecossais, *circa* 1340; and Alan, *circa* 1392. (L'Abbé de Bévy's *Extracts from the Records of the Extraordinaire de la Guerre*, preserved in the "Chambre des Comptes" at Paris, quoted by Sir Thomas Strange in a letter to his son, copy of which is at Pitcaple Castle, Aberdeenshire).

In the *Scots Guards* we find in 1419: "William Lumisden, ecuyer Ecossais, reçu à Hesdin sous Robert Pitullo;" in 1434: "John Lumisden, chevalier, reçu à Monthlery (he may possibly be the John mentioned in the entail of West Lumsden in 1438; *see post*, p. 12); and in 1439: "Robert Lumisden, reçu à Arras" (Forbes Leith's *Scots Guards in France*, Vol. I., pp. 154, 159, 169). In the muster-rolls of the Archers of the Guard, in 1498 and in 1499, "Thomas Lomesdel" appears, and in 1505 is "Jehan Alomesdel" (Forbes Leith, Vol. I., pp. 172, 175). That the last names stand for

Lumsden there can be no doubt. In Aberdeenshire the name is still often vulgarly pronounced (and sometimes spelt) in that way; and Monro, as will be hereafter seen (and Sir Walter Scott following him), habitually speaks of Lumsdell or Lumsdale. I am not so sure, however, about "Guillaume Lunsten," in 1507 (Forbes Leith, Vol. I., p. 184); "André Le Musten" and "David Le Musten," in 1509 (*Ib.* II., 94); "Alexandre Lumesten" and "Guillaume Lumesten," in 1524 (*Ib.* II., 114); but if these various forms are not intended to represent Lumsden, I can make nothing of them. The struggles of the unhappy French scribe to spell the outlandish names of the men he had to muster are seen in every page of Father Forbes Leith's book, and are sometimes quite touching—*e.g.*, "Jehan de Romple" (Dalrymple); "Georges Oysmes" (Wemyss); "Ouatte Amiton" (Watty Hamilton); "Thome Fort Bays" Tom Forbes); "Sande Grand" (Sandy Grant), &c., &c.

An Alan Lumsden appears, but without date or details of any kind, in Dempster's *Scriptorum Scotorum Nomenclatura*, published at Bologna in 1620. Of all these men it can only be said *stant nominis umbræ*. Of Thomas, the founder of the Cushnie family, 134–, we shall have something to say presently.

To conclude the early history of the main stem a few charters still remain to be noted. A "Perambulatio" in 1430 begins thus (it is in English, all the previous deeds are in Latin): "In ye assys chosyn at Hillilaw in ye Estfeylde of Coldingham in ye fest of Saint Brice yt is to say ye xiij day of November in ye year of our Lord meccc. and xxx.

betwixt Dan William Drax, Prior of Coldingham, on the ta part and Adam Forman[1] on ye tother with ye assent of ye both parties of ye best and worthiest of ye county yt is to say"—Here follow the names, twenty-four in number, the 20th being GILBERT of LUMYSDEN, and the 21st THOM of LUMYSDEN (Raine, App. dcxxxviii.)[2]

At this time the family had again become possessed of West Lumsden, which was held by the Thomas just mentioned. A "Perambulatio," dated 1431 (Raine, dcxxxix.) mentions Gilbert de Lumsden, Thom de Lumsden of Fast Castle, and Thom de Lumsden of Coldingham. Again, in 1433 (16th April), Gilbert and Thomas of Fast Castle appear as "free tenants" (Raine, cccxxvii.) In the Exchequer Rolls (Vol. V.) Gilbert Lumsden in 1438 receives £6, 13s. 4d. for keeping Fast Castle in time of war. Fast Castle had been recovered from the English about 1410. It must surely have been one of the strangest dwelling-places ever occupied by civilised man. A little platform of rock, between 200 and 300 feet sheer above the sea, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and quite concealed until you come to the bank above and look right down upon it. Besiegers might almost have thrown stones down the chimneys. One gaunt mass of wall, a fragment of a round tower, and some shapeless mounds of masonry are all that is left; but it can never have

[1] Probably of Hutton in Berwickshire, an ancestor of the turbulent Archbishop of St Andrews in the following century.

[2] It was one of the earliest measures of James I., on his return from England in 1424, to cause all laws to be promulgated in the vulgar tongue, and the rule probably extended to all legal documents.

been a place of any size or importance. Buried treasure was supposed to be there, and in 1594 Napier (Logarithms) and Robert Logan of Restalrig entered into a contract for the

FAST CASTLE.

discovery of the hoard. (*See* Sketches of the later Scottish Alchemists in *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. XI., p. 412.)

ON the 5th January, 1438, William Drax, Prior of Coldingham, gives to Alexander de Lumsden, Lord of West Lumsden, son of deceased Thomas de Lumsden, lord of the same, all the lands of West Lumsden, &c., to him and to his heirs male; whom failing, successively to his brothers Thomas, John, and William; whom failing, to his uncle Gilbert (no doubt Gilbert of East Lumsden); whom failing, to his cousin Thomas of Coldingham (Raine, App. dxcix. *See* p. 115 for the armorial bearings on the seals of Alexander and Thomas de Lumsden). Hence it appears that Gilbert and Thomas of Fast Castle were brothers. Their mother's name was Margaret (Raine, dcxxviii., 24th January, 1431).

Alexander was succeeded in West Lumsden by his brother Thomas in 1444 (Raine, dcxxxii.), and he by his son Thomas in 1453 (*Ib.*)

Gilbert was, or claimed to be, hereditary forester of the Priory of Coldingham—an office which perhaps gave some special privileges in regard to vert and venison, and there is a curious letter extant from the Prior of Coldingham to the Lord of Hales (Hepburn), dated 1442, in which he complains of various wrongs done to him, and among others that "Sir Davy Home" claims the office of protector of the house "in heritage, like as does Gib of Lummisden in the forsters office to the whilk I cannot consent in no wise for it is forbidden by the Pope's laws pertaining to our religion" (Raine, *Corr., &c., of Priory of Coldingham; Surtees Society Publications*, p. 138). It would be interesting to know why a hereditary forestership

should be uncanonical. A charter of James II., dated 21st May, 1454, confirming grants made by Thomas Lumsden to his brother Gilbert, and grants made by John, Aclif, and William, Priors of Coldingham, to Gilbert and Mariot his wife, confirms also the decision of an assize to determine the matter of the forester's perquisites. The forester was the custodian of *wræc* and *waif*, and from the said *wræc* and *waif* he was entitled to "12 den de libra;" from every vessel laden with grain, salt, coals, &c., he was entitled to one boll "ante malum" (before the mast) and another "post malum;" for the anchorage of every boat fourpence; and so forth. Also he was to have meat and drink for himself and his servant, and food for their horses, whenever he went to the Priory, and "*unam robam generosis aptam*" at Christmas (Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1424 to 1513, No. 560).

Gilbert was succeeded in East Lumsden and Blanerne by his son David (Raine, App. dl., dcxxxiv.), who in a charter granted to him by George, Earl of Angus, is styled: *Dilecto nostro consanguineo Davidi Lumsden de eodem*, and by an instrument of division of the lands of Blanerne, dated 24th February, 1453: *Honorabilis Armiger David Lumsden de eodem* (Nisbet's *Heraldry*, Part II., ch. viii., p. 412). His eldest son and heir married Christian, second daughter of Richard Congalton of that ilk (Douglas's *Baronage*, p. 522). He is probably the Patrick Lummisden of Blanerne of whom it is recorded that he "cam in will for intercommuning with George and Archibald Douglas [Kilspindie, James V.'s Grey Steel],

Rebels, and was warded in the Castle of Blackness" (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 147).

Of a successor, JOHN LUMISDEN of Blanerne, we read that, along with the other magnates of the Merse, he was summoned to appear before the Regent Murray and the Lords of Secret Council, "to gif thair advyise anent the ordouring of justice, and establissing of quietness within the boundis of the Eist Marche" (Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 23rd August, 1567). All seem to have obeyed the summons except John Lumisden and Haitly of Mellestaines, who accordingly on the 10th September, "for haiving contempnandlie dissobeyit," are ordered to ward themselves in Edinburgh within three days, and live there at their own charges "ay and quhile they be relevit." A more curious record of the same John Lumsden, dated 18th September, 1568, sets forth that he and Alexander Hume of Manderston, having on the 20th March, 1564, become sureties for "Maister Duncan Forbes of Monymusk and John Forbes of Pitsligo, his brother, that thai sould compeir befoir my Lord Regent and Lordis of Secreit Counsale upon xv dayis warning as they be chargeit thairto, to heir and see forder triall tane anent the allegit cunyeing of fals babeis;" and "the saidis soureties being oftymes callit and nocht comperand," they are sentenced to pay 1000 marks each, or be put to the horn and have their readiest moveable gear distrained; or failing that, their lands seized.[1] In *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Vol. IV., p. 758, there is a curious bond

[1] Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 442.

of John Strachan of Lenturk, who seems to have been the accuser of Duncan and John Forbes, and to have "utterly failed to prove and verify the same." It is dated 18th June, 1555, so Duncan and John Forbes, in spite of their innocence, had still thirteen years of litigation before them.

This John Lumsden's notion of justice was somewhat peculiar. On the 19th July, 1572, certain men were tried for the slaughter of John Dickson of Wynkstone, at Peebles, on the 1st July, and Blanerne was one of the "persecutors" for the pursuers; but he "askit instruments that he will nocht assist the persute of this caus against Martyn Hay [one of the accused] *becaus he has mareit his kynniswoman, bot he will perseu the remanent!*" I think he is also the Laird of Blanerne who is mentioned in the following account of a Border raid in 1544:—"Item, the 4th August, Thomas Carlell, Thomas Haggerstoun, two constables of the town of Berwick, Roger Witherington, under marshall, with a part of the garrison, Lancelot Carlton, George Selby, and certain of the garrison of Norham . . . to the number of 400 men, rode forth by commandment of my Lord Warden of the East Marches, into Scotland, and chosed forth six score tried horsemen to be in the foray to Almery called the Bottler, and burnt the same and got much insight gear and certain nowte. And the Scots assembled to the number of 600 men, and followed earnestly upon the foray to [until] they come to the bushment. The leader of the Scots was Alexander Hume, the Lord of Aytoun, the Lord of Combling and Blanerne, and Buttlerdene, and as well our bushment as the foray brake

at them, and overthrew the Scots, and took and slew 100 of them, whereof Alexander Hume is one, and his son, ij. &c. Scots slain and taken 100, whereof Alexander Hume is one, and his son, ij." [this repetition is in the original, the final sentence being a summary of the results of the expedition] "the priory of Bottler burnt, spolage and insight gotten and certain nowte" (Raine's *North Durham, General History*, p. 19). This is one of many similar reports to show that the Lord Warden of the East Marches did not neglect his duty in the year called of grace 1544.

John Lumsden had two sons. The elder, DAVID, married in 1585 Margaret, daughter of Patrick Congalton of that ilk; the younger, JAMES, married the heiress of Airdrie in Fife, and had a son, William, who succeeded him.

WILLIAM LUMSDEN of Airdrie married Janet Inglis. He and many others were denounced rebels and put to the horn and all their goods escheated for not underlying the law for art and part of the cruel slaughter of James Borthwick and others, October 11, 1531 (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 157). William had a son, ROBERT, also of Airdrie, who married Isabel Cot, a Frenchwoman. Their son was Sir JAMES LUMSDEN, who, about 1640, purchased the lands of Inergelly in Fife, and married Christian Rutherford of Hunthill.[1] He, with his brothers, ROBERT of Stravithie, and

[1] I do not know which of these Lumsdens of Airdrie it was who replied, when remonstrated with on drinking so much "cauld claret," that "it was a poor stomach that could not warm its wine!"

William, were soldiers of high reputation, first under Gustavus Adolphus and afterwards in the great Civil War. In that very curious book, *Monro, His Expeditions and Observations* (London, 1637), which was Sir Walter Scott's guide to the character of the illustrious Rittmaster Dugald Dalgetty, there is a list of the "Scottish Officers in Chief (called the officers of the field) that served his Majesty of Sweden, anno 1632," and among them appear "Sir James Lumsdell, Colonel to a Regiment of Scots," and "Robert Lumsdell, Lieutenant Colonel to Foote." Sir James's exploits at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder (3rd April, 1631) are described in Monro's eighth chapter. "Colonel Lumsdell and I being both alike at the head of our colours, he having a partizan in his hand, I a half pike with a headpiece that covered my head, commanding our pikes to advance, we lead on shoulder to shoulder, Colonel Lumsdell and I, fortunately without hurt, enter the port where at their entry some I know received their rest, and the enemy forced to retire in confusion, being astonished at our entry, they had neither wit nor courage as to let down the porteullis of the great port behind them, so that we entering the streets at their heels, we made stand till the body of our pikes were drawn up orderly, and flanked with musketeers and then we advanced; our pikes charged and our musketeers giving fire on the flanks till the enemy was put in disorder." After the town was taken, continues Monro, "the most part of our officers and soldiers disbanded to make booty leaving me and a few number of honest soldiers to guard my colours, which disorder I confess stood not in my

power to remedy. Thus far for Lumsdell's part and mine which I dare mention to be truth." (*Monro, His Expeditions*, Part II., p. 33). In the *Swedish Intelligencer* (London, 1632), Part I., p. 90, we read this account of the same exploit: "The king calling the valiant Sir John Hebron and Colonel Lumsdell unto him; now my brave Scots (says he) remember your countrymen slain at New Brandenburg" [on the 9th March preceding, when "the Scots of the Lord Reay's Regiment were quite cut off," p. 81]. "Lumsdell therefore with his regiment of English and Scots, and Hebron with his High Dutchers press upon that sally-port, ever the enemy's bullets flying as thick as hail, Lumsdell with his drawn sword in his hand cries Let's enter my hearts, thrusting himself in amongst the thickest of them. His men follow as resolutely, the pikes first entering, all knocking down the enemys most pitifully, for the inner port being shut behind them they had no way of escape but the little wicket gate through which as many as could crept into the town. And by this time the greater gate being broken open, Hebron and Lumsdell entering with their men made a most pitiful slaughter, and when any Imperialist cried Quarter; New Brandenburg, cries the other and knocks him down. One Scottish man protested he had killed 18 men with his own hand. Here did Lumsdell take 18 colours, yea, such testimony showed he of his valour that the king after the battle, bade him ask what he would and he would give it him." At Leipzig, on 7th September, 1631, we learn from the *Intelligencer* (Part II., p. 13, and curious map near the end of the volume) that the Scottish Brigade under Hep-

burn was in the centre of the reserve. "On the right hand of Sir John Hebron's Brigade was the valorous Scottish Colonel Lumsdell, who with the Lord Reay's men and his own helped make up Hebron's Brigade complete, the most of the other part of it [Sir John's own regiment] being of the German nation. On the right hand of Lumsdell, again had the king caused Sir James Ramsay with his chosen or out-commanded musketeers to fall in. The first of Lumsdell's musketeers were led on by his Lieutenant Colonel Muschamp, our [English] daring and valiant countryman, who with much courtesy, related this whole passage unto me." Monro's account of this is as follows:—"I having commanded the right wing of our musketeers being my Lord Reay's and Lumsdell's we advanced on the other body of the enemies . . . Having a drummer by me, I caused him beat the Scot's march till it cleared, which recollected our friends to us . . . Colonel Lumsdell was hurt at the first . . . Though there were brave brigades of Swedes and Dutch in the field, yet it was the Scot's Brigade's fortune to have gotten the praise for the foot service and not without cause having behaved themselves well, being led and conducted by an expert cavalier and fortunate, the Valiant Hepburn,[1] being followed by Colonel Lumsdell . . . and divers other cavaliers of valour, experience and conduct" (*Monro*, Part II., p. 66). After the battle "His Majesty . . .

[1] "These Brigades of the King's had their names from the chiefest colours belonging to the eldest colonel of the Brigade. There were but five of them now . . . secondly the green regiment led by Sir John Hepburn (usually called Hebron) a Scottish gentleman, and the eldest Colonel" (*Swedish Intelligencer*, Part II., p. 28).

holding me fast by the hand, calling to the Duke of Saxon [y] declared unto him what service our nation had done to his father and him and the best last at Leipzig; commending in particular to the Duke, Colonel Hepburn and Lumsdell, and having called Colonel Hepburn unto him he did reiterate his former discourse, and made more in commendation of the Scots" (*Monro*, Part II., p. 75). The men who fought under Sir James at Leipzig had probably just arrived in Germany, for in January, 1632, Monro mentions that "several Scots Regiments came from Scotland the harvest before, viz.: Sir James Lumsdell's regiment to whom Robert Stewart was Lieutenant Colonel. The Master of Forbes his regiment to whom Sir Arthur Forbes was Lieutenant Colonel," &c. (*Monro*, Part II., p. 102).

I do not know when Sir James returned to Scotland; not before 1635 at any rate, for Sir James Turner says that in that year "I went to Osnaburg, where my Colonel Sir James Lumsden was governor" (*Memoirs of His Own Life and Times*, by Sir James Turner. Edinburgh, 1829, p. 8); and again, in 1639, he accompanied Sir James Lumsden and Colonel David Leslie, "since Lord Newark," from Germany to Sweden, to complain of some injustice done him (p. 12).

Throughout the whole of the reign of Charles I., the name of Sir James Lumsden of Inergelly appears constantly in the Commission for Fifeshire (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. VI.) On the 5th January, 1644, Sir James was "joined to the Committee of Estates that goes along with the army,"—Leven's army, which crossed

the Tweed a fortnight later. But he still retained his military rank, for on the 22nd February, when the army marched from Newcastle, to cross the Tyne below Hexham, "Sir James Lumsdaile, Major General," was left with six regiments of foot and some troops of horse, to watch Newcastle (*Rushworth*, Vol. VI., p. 614); and he was probably in this position when Marston Moor was fought (2nd July, 1644). In 1645 he was appointed Governor of Newcastle, and held that office, certainly in 1646, probably until the King was given up to the English, and the Scots army recrossed the Border, February, 1647 (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. VI.; Brand's *History of Newcastle*, Vol. II., p. 470). Balfour mentions, under date 5th March, 1645, "Commission of Sir James Lumsden to be Governor of Newcastle, read and passed" (Balfour's *Annals*, Vol. III., p. 289); and again, under date 20th December of the same year, "A letter from Sir James Lumsden, Governor of Newcastle, read, showing the increase of Independants there, the evil carriage of the Major Blackstone with a desire of the Parliament's commands to him, anent these particulars" (*Ib.*, 20th December, 1645, p. 338). Whether he was with the army which entered England in July, 1648, and was beaten at Preston on the 17th August, I do not know. On the 15th February, 1649, immediately after the King's execution, he is appointed colonel of horse and foot for the shires of Fife and Kinross; and on the 3rd September, 1650, he was engaged in the memorable battle of Dunbar.

Robert Lumsden of Stravithie (sometimes called of Mont-

quhannie) also served under Gustavus Adolphus, and Sir James Turner, in his *Memoirs*, says: "But before I attained to the eighteenth year of my age, a restless desire entered my mind to be, if not an actor, at least a spectator of these wars, which at that time made so much noise over all the world, and were managed against the Roman Emperour, and the Catholic League in Germany, under the auspicious conduct of the thrice famous Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Sir James Lumsdaine was then levying a regiment for that service. With him (my nearest friends consenting to it) I engaged to go over ensigny to his brother Robert Lumsdaine eldest Captain, who, since that time was a General Major, and ten days before the king was routed at Worcester, was killed at Dundee (where he was Governor) in cold blood, one hour after he had got quarter" (*Memoirs of His Own Life and Times*, by Sir James Turner. Edinburgh, 1829, p. 3.)

In Balfour's *Annals*, under date 2nd July, 1644, Vol. III., p. 201, we read, "The house ordains Colonel Robert Lumsden to go and attend the Lord Lieutenant General the Earl of Calender, and to serve in this expedition as a General Major, and according to that place to have pay so long as he serves, as also for his outrig a month's pay in hand." Robert was Governor of Dundee, and was killed when Monk stormed that place on the 1st September, 1651. He is the ancestor of the present family.

William Lumsden is spoken of by Monro as "a valorous little Captain, Captain William Lumsdell," who being then

"ensign to the Major" (Dunbar), "miraculously" escaped with his life, when Tilly stormed them in the "Castle of Bredenburg."[1] Probably, too, he is the Lieutenant Lumsdell who, at the siege of "Trailsund," as Monro calls it—Stralsund, I suppose—distinguished himself in a sally. "While their comrades were retiring the service went on afresh, when Lieutenant Seaton, his company alone, led by Lieutenant Lumsdell (in absence of their own officers being then all under cure), there was lost of Seaton's company above thirty valorous soldiers, and the Lieutenant seeing Colonel Holke [who commanded the Danes in the Garrison] retiring, desired him to stay a little and see if the Scots could stand to fight or not. The Colonel perceiving him to jeer, shook his head and went away" (*Monro*, Part I., p. 78).

I think William is the man who appears in Rushworth's List (Vol. VI., p. 604) as Major of the Merse Regiment, and that he fought with it at Marston Moor. Spalding says: "None of our Scottis army baid except three Regiments, ane under the Earl of Lyndsay another under Schir David Leslie and the 3rd under Colonel Lumisden who faught it out stoutlie" (*Troubles in Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 383). He certainly fought at Dunbar, where he was wounded and taken prisoner (Carlyle's *Cromwell*, Vol. II., p. 192; ed. 1857). Cromwell says "mortally" wounded, but this was evidently a mistake, for in December, 1650, I find a supplication of Colonel William Lumsden "for pay of his arrears in respect of his present necessity, he being now prisoner. The opinion of the Committee is, that the

[1] *Monro*, Part I., p. 38—Bredenburg is New Brandenburg.

General Committee be appointed to compt, and the Committee of Estates may take some course for satisfaction to be given to him" (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. VI., p. 573).

The descendants of Robert Lumsden of Stravithie succeeded eventually to the family properties in Berwickshire as well as to Inergelly; but the direct line ended with Lilias Lumsdaine, who succeeded to the estates as sole heiress of her brother, and by her marriage to the Rev. Mr Sandys, the head of the ancient Kentish family of that name, founded the present family of Sandys-Lumsdaine.

INERGELLY HOUSE, FIFESHIRE.

Custine

LUMSDEN OF

CONLAND AND CUSHNIE-LUMSDEN.

THE founder of these families was THOMAS DE LUMSDEN, who, by a charter from Duncan, Earl of Fife—the exact date of which is uncertain, for the charter is missing—obtained the lands of Drum and Conland in Fife, and of Easter and Wester Medlar in Aberdeenshire.[1]

That he was a member of one of the Berwickshire families there can of course be no doubt; and it seems not unlikely, from the fact that the name of Robert appears so frequently among his descendants, that he was a son of that Robert who forfeited his lands in 1329.[2]

He was vicecomes of the County of Fife, and his name often appears in documents connected with Aberdeenshire in the middle of the fourteenth century. But the most interesting fact concerning him is perhaps his mission to England, in 1349, to negotiate (as I surmise) the ransom of the Earl of

[1] *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* (Spalding Club), Vol. I., p. 594, and Vol. IV., p. 322. Medlar is in the parish of Kincardine O'Neill.

[2] *See* p. 6. The East Lumsden name of Gilbert, it will be observed, does not once appear in the Conland and Cushnie line.

Fife, who had been taken prisoner, along with David II., at the battle of Durham or Neville's Cross, 17th October, 1346. A safe conduct was granted by Edward III., dated Woodstock, 29th May, 1349, to *Thomas de Lummesdene vallettus comitis de Fif cum uno socio et tribus equis.*[1] The Earl was allowed to return to Scotland in 1350, and he died in 1353, which fixes the grant of lands as at any rate previous to the latter year.

II. The next possessor of Conland and Medlar of whom there is any record is THOMAS LUMSDEN, a grandson probably of the first Thomas.[2] From the Register of the Great Seal we learn that his wife's name was Egidia Ogilvy (Nos. 3143 and 3841). He died *circa* 1470, having had three sons—David (called "heir-apparent" in the Register, No. 1656, dated 1461), who must have died before his father; James, who succeeded to Conland; and Robert, the first of the Cushnie line.

III. JAMES LUMSDEN of Conland married Janet Arnot, and had a son, THOMAS, with whom the Conland family ended in

[1] *Rotuli Scotiæ*, Vol. I., p. 729. For *vallettus* (which in those days did not mean a *valet de chambre*, any more than a page meant a boy in buttons), *see* Ducange. The word is a contraction of *vassiletus*, a name applied to the sons of vassals bound to give military service. "The pages and valets of the knights," says Gibbon, "were as noble as themselves" (*Roman Empire*, ch. lx., n. 49).

[2] The missing link here may perhaps be John, Vicecomes of Fife, who is mentioned in a charter dated 4th March, 1423 (*Misc. of Spalding Club*, Vol. V., p. 317). Nisbet says of him: "*Johannes de Lumsden* is *Vicecomes de Fife*, as from an authentic deed I have seen in the Register in the time of the Regency of Robert, Duke of Albany; and it is remarkable the Duke Regent, who was the second son of King Robert II., calls this Johannes Lumsden *consanguineus suus*" (App. s. v., Lundin).

the male line.[1] He left one daughter, MARGARET, who succeeded him, but the estate then passed, by sale or otherwise, into the possession of Lundie of that ilk. Margaret married—(1) William Johnstone of that ilk (Caskieben, now called Keith Hall), who was killed at Flodden; and (2) Duncan Forbes of Corsindae.[2] Nisbet, in the Appendix to his *Heraldry*, says that Margaret Lumsden married Lun*din* of that ilk. It may, perhaps, be true; but in what order this much-married lady took her husbands I know not.

The *Scottish Nation* is no doubt right in saying that Lundin and Lundie are really the same name. The Cushnie papers always use the latter form.

IV. ROBERT LUMSDEN, the third son of Thomas of Conland and Medlar, bought from George, first Earl of Rothes, the lands of Balnakelly, in the barony of Cushnie in Aberdeenshire, holding them of the Earl and his descendants for the payment of one penny yearly at the feast of Pentecost. The charter (which, in an abridged form, has been published in the Spalding Club's *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Vol. IV., p. 322) is dated 4th March, 1471. The confirmatory charter, with a fragment of the Great Seal still hanging to it, is also in the Cushnie chest. It is dated 21st April, 1546 (a curious instance of the long period that frequently elapsed between the transaction itself and its confirmation), and begins "MARIA dei

[1] I gather from the *Acta Dominorum*, under dates 26th October, 1484, and 8th February following, that Thomas had two sons, John and James; but if so, they must have died before their father, for Margaret undoubtedly succeeded him.

[2] Douglas's *Baronage*, and Matthew Lumsden's *Family of Forbes*.

gratia Regina Scotorum Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ sive clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis nos cum . . . et conssensu charissimi sanguinei et tutoris nostri Jacobi Aranie comitis domini Hammyltoni regni nostri protectoris et gubernatoris quandam cartam alienationis et venditionis factam per quondam Georgium comitem de rothes dominum Leslie quondam Roberto Lumsdene filio Thome Lumsdene de Condland," &c. The parchment has an endorsement in a somewhat later hand: "*Nota.*—The quenis grace conformation on balnokeilzie confirmit afor ye forfaltis of normand master of Rothes quha was forfalt for ye slaughter of ye cardinale."[1]

Whether Robert succeeded to Medlar on his father's death, or got it in a gift from his nephew Thomas, I cannot say; but there is in the Cushnie chest a precept of sasine by Thomas Lumsden *de Condelan ac dominus de Medlar* of these lands in favour of his uncle (*patruo meo*) Robert Lumsden. It is dated 4th December, 1476. To the parchment still hangs a fragment of the seal of Thomas bearing a chevron, but nothing else distinguishable.[2] Medlar was held of Conland for a feu-duty of four pounds yearly. Thomas and his daughter Margaret both appear in the Cushnie papers as superiors, and at a later period there was some litigation with David Lundie of Conland about the superiority.

In addition to Balnakelly and Medlar, Robert acquired the lands of Fowlis Mowat, also in the barony of Cushnie, but

[1] Cardinal Beaton murdered, 29th May 1546.

[2] Sir D. Lindsay gives Lumsden of Conland, County Fife, argent a chevron sable between two wolves' or hounds' heads, couped gules in chief, and an escallop vert in base (Workman's MS., quoted in *Scottish Arms* by R. R. Stodart; ed. 1881).

there is no record of the transaction except the confirmatory charter, which is dated 24th July, 1511. He married the widow of George Gordon of Hallhead (a daughter of Mortimer of Craigievar), and died in 1479-80, when he was succeeded by his eldest son.

V. Thomas Lumsden, whose precept of sasine in the lands of Fowlis Mowat and Balnakelly, dated 7th April, 1480, is in the *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Vol. IV., p. 323. He died without issue in 1495, and was succeeded by his brother.

VI. Robert, whose instrument of sasine from the Earl of Rothes, as "nearest and most lawful heir to umquhil Thomas Lumysden of Medlar, h. broyr. german," is dated 7th April, 1495. He married—(1) Isobel, daughter of John Forbes of Terpersie; (2) Jean Calder of Asloun; and he is said to have had nineteen children. He was concerned in the treason —real or pretended—of John, Master of Forbes, and, says the Cushnie MS., "for taking part and speaking for the Master, was warded in Edinburgh, and not relieved out till after the said Master of Forbes's execution."[1] The Master, it will be remembered, was convicted of being art and part in a treasonable conspiracy to kill the King *per bumbardam sive machinam bellicam le culvering vulgaritur appellat. ipso domino*

[1] The MS. here quoted is a very curious little book in a sheepskin cover, much thumbed and worn, written by Robert Lumsden of Cushnie, in 1640. The writing is small, close, and very beautiful, but the ink is now so faded that it is scarcely legible. Happily a copy was taken in 1764, by John Lumsden of Cushnie, and one gets some help from it here and there; but it is a very confused piece of work, without a single date in it from beginning to end.

rege tunc temporis in suo burgo de Aberdoniis existen. &c., and was sentenced to be hanged and quartered, but, says Balfour, "by the mediation of friends, *had the favour* to be beheaded and quartered"! He was executed in July, 1537, but his father and brother, and probably Robert Lumsden, remained in prison till the following April.[1]

Robert had a good deal of trouble in his old age. Nineteen children were by no means an unmixed blessing, and he seems to have been freely plundered by his family, especially by his second and third sons, Matthew Lumsden of Tillycairn and Robert Lumsden of Clova, a Bailie of Aberdeen. The Cushnie MS., which speaks very bitterly of these two worthies, states that they misconducted themselves as tutors and guardians of their nephews; but a comparison of dates, and the documents in the Cushnie charter chest, show that they robbed their father as well as his descendants. On the 31st December, 1548, they made the old man, who must then have been on his death bed, give them a nineteen years' lease of Medlar, and all his lands in Cushnie, the west half to Matthew and the east to Robert. Nay, they were even suspected of having forged the seal to this document, but its genuineness seems to have been acknowledged before the Sheriff, as appears from the endorsement on the parchment. And again, they got, says

[1] *See* Burton's *History of Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 168, and Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 183. The "favour" of being beheaded was very great—*e.g.*, a man convicted of forging and uttering false bawbees was "beheaded, *ex gratia Regine Dotarie*," 17th November, 1556 (Pitcairn, Vol. I., p. 392). Even more curious is the entry of a case in the following December, where a man convicted of stealing is sentenced to be drowned (the ordinary capital punishment of women—hanging was thought indelicate), *ex speciali gratia Regine. Ib.*, p. 394.

the MS., "the half of Meikle Fowlis in wadset for 500 merks, which sum they did not give," and so forth. As to the last transaction it is worth while to quote a "Reversion" by Matthew Lumsden of Tillycairn, to Robert, his father, stating that Robert had "gefyn and sauld" Easter Fowlis to him. "Notwithstanding," it goes on, "quat time or quhosoon the said Robert his ayrs or assignies refundis contentis and payis to me my airs maill or assignies the sum of twa hundredth mks gud and usual monie of Scotland haill and togidder upon ane day betwix sun rising and ganging to of the samyn upon the hie altar within the paroch kirk of Loquhel upon forty daies warning;" then Matthew undertakes, for himself and his heirs, to give back Easter Fowlis. Dated at Cushnie, April, 1544.

Robert died in 1547–8, and the wicked ceased from troubling.

His eldest son Thomas was killed at Flodden, but left sons to whom we shall return presently. In the meantime we must dispose of as many of the rest of Robert's nineteen children as we can.

His second son, Matthew of Tillycairn (how he acquired it I do not know, but he is always spoken of in that way), married Anapel, a natural daughter of Lord Forbes, and had issue. He wrote the well-known *History of the Family of Forbes*, and died on the 27th June, 1580.

Robert, the third son, was a Bailie of Aberdeen, and seems to have been rather an influential man in his day. He was "Commissary" for Aberdeen, along with Provost Thomas

Menzies of Pitfoddels, in the Convention of Estates held at Perth, 28th July, 1569; and on the 31st August, 1574, in the name of the Provost and Magistrates, he presented to the Regent the bond by which the burgh of Aberdeen bound itself, under a penalty of £20,000, to be loyal and obedient.[1]

Less to his credit is the entry in the Register of the Privy Council, on the 9th July, 1569. "Bessy Strathauchin, guddam of Thomas Annand fadirles pupill," complains that Robert Lumsden, his tutor, neglects his duty to his ward; and the Regent having had all parties before him, directs Robert to do his duty "without further delay or protraction of tyme, as he will answer to God." This confirms the view taken of his character by the writer of the Cushnie MS., who says: "The friends and tutors," Matthew and Robert, "proved, as said, very unnatural, and their successors continue still of that same mind . . . Beware of them!" Elsewhere we read that Robert "married his daughters upon the Chambers and Williamsons in Aberdeen, not having living heirs-male, gave his means to his daughters, and to the lairds of Caskieben and Tochone,[2] and forgot to remember the house of Cushnie he was come of!" This last heinous charge, however, cannot be true, for Robert's property of Clova, by which he was always designated, came somehow, but I know not how, into the possession of his nephew John, the eighth laird.

[1] *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, Vol. II., pp. 3 and 394.

[2] Caskieben (now Keith Hall) belonged to the Johnstones of that ilk, and the laird's mother, Margaret Lumsden of Conland, was Robert's second cousin; with the Forbeses of Tolquhon he was connected through his mother, Isobel Forbes of Terpersie.

Robert married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Keith of Pettie, brother of the first Earl Marischal. He had a son Robert, "appearand of Clova," who married Elizabeth Turing, as a paper in the Cushnie chest testifies. The "Chambers"

CLOVA, ABERDEENSHIRE.

daughter was Jean, married to Alexander Chalmers of Cults (*Misc. of the Spalding Club*, Vol. V., p. 334). Another daughter was Margaret, "lady of Leslie" (*Ib.*, Vol. II., p. 42). Of the "Williamson" daughter I know nothing. The Cushnie MS. tells us that he "gave Auchinlek to his bastard son William Lumsden, chirurgeon, of whom these Lumsdens of

Auchinlek is descended." There is a world of bitterness in the contemptuous "these," which is perhaps explained by the fact that there was some lawsuit between them and the lairds of Cushnie, as the old papers show.

It appears from a sasine, dated 27th December, 1581, that Robert was twice married, his second wife being Joneta Menzies. By her he had a son, Robert, called in the sasine "infantulo." This child must have died soon afterwards, for in 1584 there is another sasine on the same property in which he is not mentioned. It seems almost certain, therefore, that his second son Robert was so called because the first son Robert was dead, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that the property described in the sasine (in the Gallowgate in Aberdeen) is said to be bounded on the south by one occupied by Elizabeth Turing, the first son's widow; but perhaps she may have been his mother-in-law. At any rate it would seem that old Robert died without legitimate heirs-male of his body, and this perhaps explains how his property of Clova passed to his nephew, John Lumsden of Cushnie.

Of the daughters of Robert Lumsden of Cushnie, Marjory married Forbes of Corse (Bishop Patrick Forbes was her grandson); Eupham married Forbes of Newe; Janet married James Skene of Bandodle, and was the mother of Sir John Skene of Curriehill; and Katherine married Patrick Gordon of Auchmenzie.

I am at present unable to give any account of the remaining twelve children, but it seems very probable that one of

the younger sons was Andrew, the progenitor of the branch of the family which ended in Andrew Lumisden and his sister Isabella, Lady Strange. Another son may have been Thomas, Rector of Kinkell, who died 6th May, 1613, as the inscription on his tomb in Gordon's Aisle, Old Aberdeen, testified. But this is only a guess, from the fact that there is a copy of the inscription among the Cushnie papers.

We must now return to Thomas, the eldest son, who was killed at Flodden. He married Marjory Gordon, and, says the Cushnie MS., had, "after his death" (surely a most unexampled phenomenon; but the writer's meaning is clear, though language fails him) "seven sons and five daughters. His two brothers, Mr Matthew and Robert Lumsden, being tutors, did apply the rents of Cushnie, Fowlis, Clova, Medlaris to their own use, and did give the brother's bairns neither upbringing at schools nor any help otherwise. They matched the lasses upon poor husbandmen as it is known in the country, and the male children were put to seek their father's sword." I have already said that some of this is irreconcilable with dates and the facts disclosed by existing documents; but it is certainly true that Thomas Lumsden had a large family. He must have married very young, and nine of his children at any rate can be accounted for—James, William (?), John, Robert, and five daughters.

VII. James succeeded to the estates on the death of his grandfather in 1548 ("Inquisition," dated 26th February, 1549, and sasine following in it, as well as charter of

Mary's,[1] dated 18th August, 1547, with the Great Seal attached, in the Cushnie charter chest). He married Christian Leith, and died in 1550, being succeeded by his only son.

VIII. Patrick, who on the 28th April, 1550, is returned as heir to Robert Lumsden, his great-grandfather, by Thomas Menzies of Pitfoddels, William Seyton of Meldrum, Alexander Burnet of Leys, Alexander Leslie of Leslie, John Calder of Asloun, John Forbes of Brux, John Chalmers of Cults,

[1] The date given to this charter in the *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff* Vol. IV., p. 326, is incorrect. 1547 and 6th of our reign are quite clear.

William Udny of that ilk, James Skene of Badendodill, and others. Patrick must have been a child when he succeeded, and his granduncles Matthew and Robert were his tutors and

guardians. Among the Cushnie parchments is a "charge" by Patrick and his tutor Matthew, which begins "Francis and Marie by the Grace of God King and Queen of Scottis Dolphin and Dolphiness of France," &c. It is dated 25th September, in the 1st and 17th years of our reign—*i.e.*, 1559.[1]

[1] Another document of the same kind is dated 15th July of the same year.

Patrick died without issue in 1562-3, and the property passed to his uncle John; but there is a very remarkable document in the Cushnie chest which shows, I think, almost certainly, that there was an older brother whose death it was necessary to prove before John could be returned as heir to his nephew.

The document in question is of much historical as well as genealogical interest, and will, I hope, be printed *in extenso* by the New Spalding Club. For present purposes an abstract of it will suffice:—

John Young, Mayor of the ancient town of Rye, and the Jurats of the same, after greeting to all Christian people, and especially to the Provost, Baillies, and Councillors of Aberdeen, certify that the persons afterwards mentioned came before them, and "being immediately burdened and charged with the strictness of an oath upon the holy evangelists or Bibill of the word of God," deponed as follows:—Alexander Purnone, of the town of Rye, a mariner aged 40 and upwards, born in Scotland, stated that on the feast of all saints six years ago, there came to Rye a ship from Scotland bound to France, on board of which there was a "jintilman of Scotland called Mayster William Lumsden, priest, a young man born in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, in the north part of Scotland;" that on his first coming the said William served in the parish church of Rye for two months, and then in the parish of Iden, two miles from Rye, for six weeks; that from thence he went to serve Robert Taylor, archdeacon of Lewes, as his curate in the parish church of Maresfield, where he died and was buried on the 27th March, 1559. The deponent knew all this to be true,

because when he heard of the arrival of his countryman he was desirous to know him, and they became familiarly acquainted. He went to Iden with him, he conveyed him to Maresfield, which is twenty-four miles from Rye, and they often met and made good cheer with their countrymen Andrew Leslie, John Williams, Walter Steward, and others. Moreover, the said William Lumsden sent the deponent to Scotland to his sister and friends in Aberdeen to procure from them a certificate from the bishop of his being made a priest, and where he had sung his first mass, but Lumsden was dead before the deponent returned. Lastly, the deponent brought the bearer of this document (the Provost of Aberdeen's messenger, one George Burnett) to Maresfield on the first day of this month of May, and there they saw the register book of the parish, with the entry of the death and burial of the said William Lumsden.

Next, John Williams of Rye, fisherman, born in the parish of St Peter in Buchan, confirms Alexander Purnone's testimony, "adding thereto that at the first coming to land of the said Mr William Lumsden, as before is said, this deponent went and made merry with him and the master and mariners of the ship, by reason that all were Scottishmen, in the house of Ann Gayin, a widow, situate within the said town of Rye." Then comes Walter Livingstone, a cutler, born in Fife, who had lived for twenty-five-years in the town of Lewes, and had known Lumsden well. Finally, George Burnett and the rest exhibited a certificate to this effect: "Sir[1] William Lumsden,

[1] It is almost unnecessary to say that "Sir" was the common designation of a priest.

priest, was buried in the parish church of Maresfield, the xxviith day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1559, buried by Mr Robert Taylor, archdeacon of Lewes, and was parson of that parish." This is signed by the clerk of the parish and others. "In witness whereof the common seal of

the said town of Rye with these presents we have caused to be annexed. Given at the town of Rye aforesaid the third day of the month of May, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England,

France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, 1563." The seal—a very handsome one—bears on the obverse a galley in full sail, and on the reverse the Virgin and Child under a canopy.

The date of this curious document is, I think, significant.

It is not easy to see why it should have been so necessary to prove the death of this William Lumsden in this particular year, or why the proof should have found its way into the Cushnie charter chest at all, unless as a part of the return of John Lumsden as heir to his nephew Patrick.

Apart from this, the old parchment has some historical interest as disclosing the hitherto unknown fact of there being a pretty large Scotch colony in Rye. Ships bound for France would no doubt often be storm-stayed there, as William Lumsden's was, and so there would be a gradual deposit of Scotchmen, who would meet to make merry at Widow Gayin's.

I shall only add that Iden, where William served for six weeks, is a parish on the Rother, two and a half miles north of Rye, and Maresfield is two miles north of Uckfield, and some five miles from Lewes.

It is unfortunate that in the Burgh Records of Aberdeen there is no reference whatever to this transaction.

IX. JOHN, the eighth laird, appears in the *Register of the Privy Council* (Vol. II., p. 401) as one of "the barons of the North" who signed the bond of allegiance on the 2nd September 1574; and again (Vol. III., p. 279), in the settlement of the feud between the Gordons and Forbeses, after the battles of Tullieangus and the Crabstane, and the burning of Towie, he is one of those named on the Forbes side.

I am afraid his education had been neglected, as the Cushnie MS. says, for his signature is always "with my hand at the pen held by" the notary-public.

He was twice married. By his first wife, who was, I think, a Calder of Asloun, he had two sons—John, who succeeded him; and Arthur, who must have died s. p. Of his daughters, Beatrix married, 3rd October, 1587, William King, portioner of Barra; Elizabeth married John Burnett of Leys; and Janet

married James Duncan of Merdrum. She and her husband lie under a slab, carved with their effigies and armorial bearings, in the little ruined kirk of Essie, close to Lesmoir.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Menzies of Pitfoddels, whom he married 10th February, 1565, he had one son, Alexander, and, says the Cushnie MS., "he did brake the house and gave out of his auld heritage the lands of Clova and Medlaris, being the third of his estate," to this Alexander—an unwarrantable generosity which the writer (Robert, the tenth laird) very naturally resented. The grant of Medlar especially, says the atrabiliar Robert, was "inconsiderate" for three reasons, of which I need only give the second: "It was the first lands the Lumsdens had in the north of Scotland." It would be more interesting, however, to know how John came by the lands of Clova at all; but the information is defective. There is among the Cushnie papers a document endorsed "Contract with Robert Lumsden appearand of Clova"—old Robert's son—dated June, 1578, which perhaps might give some explanation, but unhappily it is illegible.

John died in 1588, and was succeeded by his son.

X. John. Of him there are several notices in the *Register of the Privy Council.* In 1589 he signs the bond of allegiance (Vol. IV., p. 380). The disturbed state of the country is curiously shown in some other records, as, *e.g.*, in 1590 Sir T. Gordon of Cluny gives a bond in £1000 for Thomas Forbes in Foulis and John Forbes his son, that they will not harm John Lumsden of Cushnie. Again, in 1591, appears a

bond of caution, £1000, by John Lumsden of Cushnie, for William Strachan of Glenkindie, that he will not harm James Robertson in Wester Leochel, &c., &c. Illustrations of the same thing, too, are found in a series of papers about the misdeeds of a certain Patrick M'Grantie in Cromdale, who lifted eighteen of Cushnie's oxen. There is first a bond dated Edinburgh, February, 1594, by which Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, Knight, Francis Napier, portioner of Gogar, and two others, become cautioners for John Grant of Freuchie—the chief of the riever's sept, I presume. Then there is this John Grant's obligation, dated 1598, to make good to Cushnie the eighteen oxen, and finally a decreet-arbitral by John, Lord Forbes, dated 17th May, 1598, ordaining John Grant to pay to Cushnie £240 Scots.

Nor was it Cushnie's cattle only that were lifted. His horses shared the same fate, as we learn from a tattered and faded document, dated at Puttachie on the 17th May, 1598, and attested by the signature of Lord Forbes and others. It is the confession of Ian Macgillmoriss anent the horses stolen during June–September, 1596, from John Lumsden of Cushney, by Patrick Gordon in Glenbucket, and at the command of George Gordon of Glenbucket. Macgillmoriss confesses that in June he was "seduced," and assisted by Patrick Gordon, to steal two black horses worth £40 each. They were taken to Glenbucket, where the thieves got in exchange two (illegible), which were sold at Bartil Fair for 40 merks, and Patrick Gordon appropriated the money. In August, Patrick Gordon came to Balchine, and stole a brown

mare and a black colt worth 48 merks, which were sold to the witness' brother Patrick. In September there were stolen from Cushney two white "naigs" worth 50 merks, which were taken to Glenbucket. On another occasion a brown mare was stolen worth £20, and sold to Rory Gordon. In October there was stolen from Cushnie a brown mare, which was sold to Patrick Macgillmoriss.

The witness also depones that when all the horses were stolen, the two Gordons came and desired him to leave the country for a year, so that the crime might not be proved against them, declaring that if it were, or if he should confess, it would cost him his life.

The story unluckily ends here, and we are not told if Cushnie got any redress from the caterans of Glenbucket.

It was in the time of this laird that the various lands in Leochel and Cushnie were resigned into the King's hands for a new infeftment, and by a charter of James VI., dated Holyrood, 15th November, 1600, they were anew given to John Lumsden, and incorporated into a free barony, to be called in all future time the barony of Cushnie-Lumsden. The original charter with the Great Seal attached is in the Cushnie chest. In an abridged form it will be found in the *Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff*, Vol. IV., p. 328.

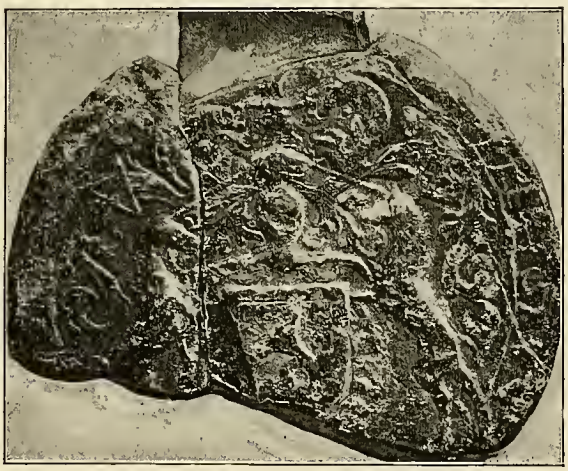
John married Janet Mortimer of Craigievar, and had a family of four sons and two daughters. Like his father, though not in the same way, he helped to waste the estate, for, says his son in the MS. I have so often quoted, he "did possess these lands very peaceable many years, and did beget with his

spouse four male children and two lasses, and was not careful to provide any money to the children, but did live carelessly being free of all troubles, spended the free rent and did contract 7000 merks of debt." Nay, when this debt was in part paid off by the tocher of his son's wife, he contracted more, and, in short, as Robert bitterly says, "was always contracting debt." And indeed Robert had good grounds of

complaint, for in addition to paying his father's debts, friends "condescended" that he should also "give his daughter Jeanie Lumsden 1900 merks of tocher guid, and an hundred merks for buying her marriage clothes; and to John Lumsden, his second son, an eight years' tack of the Wark." Here the MS. abruptly closes, and we are left in ignorance whether or not he gave Jeanie her tocher and her trousseau; but married she was in 1619 to William Fraser of Craigton. The marriage

contract, among the Cushnie papers, is signed by Robert as "fiar of Cushnie"—a beautiful signature in the same hand as the MS.; Jeanie's signature is also very good. It is a good example of the capriciousness of spelling that he writes himself "Lumsdene," while she prefers "Lumsdon."

John Lumsden died, I think, about 1628, and was succeeded by his eldest son.



XI. Robert, who married, in 1615, Elizabeth Rait, daughter of the laird of Hallgreen, and as he tells us himself, "they being young in years, were both content to live some years in household" with his father. Elizabeth was a very loving wife, as her husband more than once in his imbroglio of a manuscript testifies. She brought him 4000 merks of tocher (what became of it we know too well!) and some substantial provision was made for her jointure, besides "six firlots of bere, and three

pecks gottin from my lord of Pitsligo for liberty of peats yearly in our mossess in the Glen of Cushney, and moss of Craiglochan;" along with "an right to the haill linen and woollen plenishing, both for back and bed, with the haill chists and fire vessels, as pots, pans, girdle, spits, raxes, trunks, and all other necessaries which are in her possession; as chairs with a little board, and three stand beds, and ane amrie, and cap-

amrie, and all other small necessaries, and this generally to comprehend every particular."

Robert's brothers seem to have died before him, and he had no children of his own, so at his death the estate passed to his cousin, the son of Alexander Lumsden of Clova.

Alexander, it will be remembered, was the son of John Lumsden of Cushnie, by his second wife. There is in the

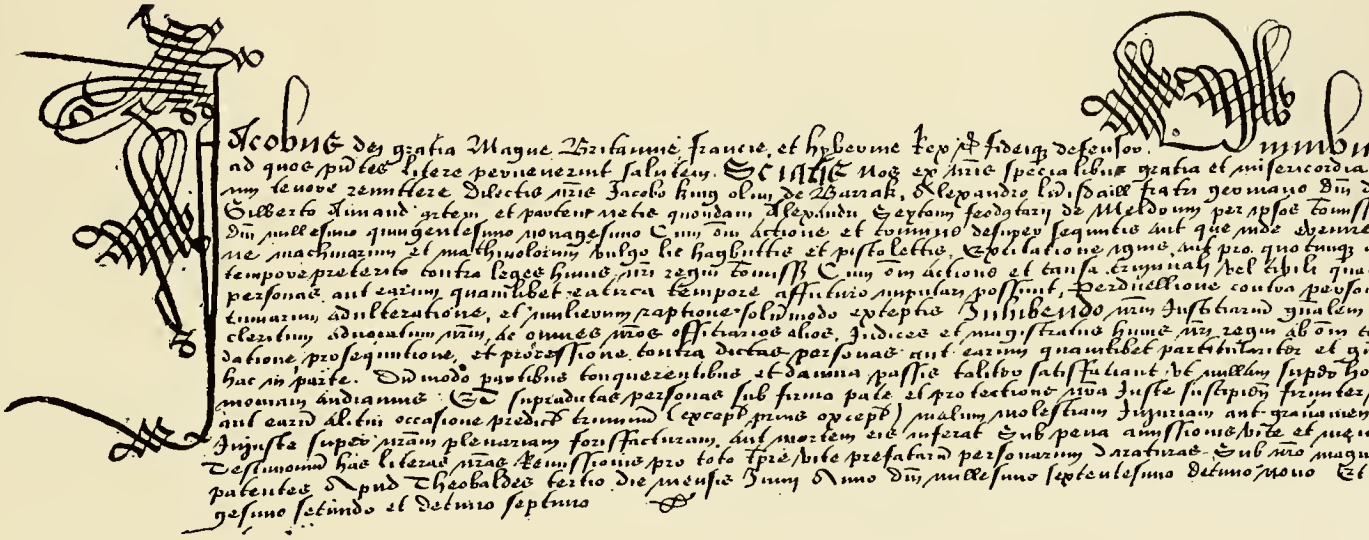
Cushnie chest a very curious and important document relating to him—a "Remission," namely, under the Great Seal for the slaughter of Alexander Seton of Meldrum. In Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* (Vol. III., p. 379) we read that on the 29th November, 1615, Alexander Lumsden of Clova, James King, sometime of Barra, and two others, were tried for killing Alexander Seaton of Meldrum, on the highway between

Meldrum and the kirktoun of Bourtie, on the 28th August, 1590; but no details are given, and the "diet was deserted." In the Chronicle of Aberdeen (*Misc. of Spalding Club*, Vol. II., p. 65) it is thus, incorrectly, recorded: "Alexander Setton, young laird of Meldum, was slayne by William Kyng of Barracht, and his bruder David Kyng and his complesis at Barache, the xx day of August, 1590 yeris." I have sought

in vain for information about this matter, but I imagine from the length of time that elapsed between the crime and the trial, that Seton must have been killed in a chance brawl, what in old Scotch legal phrase was called a *chaud mell*, not by malice aforethought. At any rate, a full pardon was given a few years afterwards in these words:—

"JACOBUS dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hyberniæ Rex fideique Defensor OMNIBUS probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem SCIATIS nos ex nostris specialibus gratia et misericordia remississe nec non presentium tenore remittere Dilectis nostris Jacobo King olim de Barrak Alexandro Lumisdaill fratri germano Domini de Cuschnye et magistro Gilberto Annand artem et partem necis quondam Alexandri Seytoun feodatarii de Meldrum per ipsos commis. in mense Augusti anno Dni millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo cum omni actione et crimine desuper sequentis aut quæ inde evenire possunt. Et pro portatione machinarum et machinolorum vulgo lie hagbuttis et pistolettis, excitatione ignis aut pro quocunque alio crimine per ipsos ullo tempore preterito contra leges huius nostri regni commiss. cum omni actione et causa criminali vel civili quacunque quæ contra prefatas personas aut earum quamlibet ea circa tempore affuturo imputare possunt, perduellione contra personam nostram veneficio pecuniarum adulteratione et mulierum raptione solum modo exceptis. INHIBENDO nrm justitiarum generalem thesaurarum justitiarie nro clericum advocatum nrm ac omnes nros officiarios alios judices et magistratus

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE REMISSION.



huius nri regni ab omni conventione vocatione mandatione prosecutione et processione contra dictas personas aut earum quamlibet particulariter et generaliter et de eorum officio hac in parte. Dum modo partibus conquerentibus et damna passis taliter satisfaciant ut nullam super hoc de cetero justam quæremoniam audiamus. ET supradictas personas sub firma pate et protectione nra juste suscipi ferunter Inhibemus ne quis eis aut earum alicui occasione predictam criminem (exceptis primis exceptis) malum molestiam injuriam aut gravamen aliquod inferre presumat injuste super nrm plenariam forisfacturam aut mortem eis inferat sub pena amissionis vitæ et membrorum IN CUJUS REI testimonium has literas nras remissionis pro toto tempore vitæ prefatarum personarum duraturas sub nro magno sigillo . . . apud Theobaldes tertio die mensis Junii anno Dni millesimo sexcentesimo decimo nono et regni nri annis quinquagesimo secundo et decimo septimo."

Alexander married Christian Irvine of Kingcausie, and had two sons, Robert and Alexander, and a daughter Agnes. The second son appears to have succeeded, on his father's death, to Easter Clova and Medlar. The latter property, which is said to be "in baronia de Condland," he sold to one James Simpson, and it passed away from the name of Lumsden. I am not sure of the date of Alexander's death, but it was before 1626, and certainly prior to that of his nephew Robert Lumsden of Cushnie, who was succeeded by Alexander's eldest son.

XII. Robert, who married, in 1644, Agnes, daughter of John Leith of Bucharn, as the Leith Hall family was then styled (*see* Douglas's *Baronage*, Vol. II., p. 226), and had a large family. On a charter of his father's Robert has written the dates of his marriage and of the births of his children, as well as the fact that his sister-in-law, Margaret Leith, was married in 1648 (?) to Alexander Forbes, younger of Craigievar (?). Of his time there is nothing to record except two "Discharges" to "Lady Brackley"—Margaret Burnet—relict of John Gordon of Brackley. She is the heroine of the ballad, "The Baron of Brackley."

> "Doun Deeside cam' Inverey, whistlin' and playin',
> And he lichtit at Brackley yetts at the day dawing," &c.

The ballad writer, we are pleased to find, is correct in calling her "Peggy." After Brackley's slaughter she married, as we learn from the same papers, Dr James Leslie, Doctor of Medicine.

Robert's family were—

1. Alexander, who succeeded him.
2. John.
3. Robert.
4. James.
5. William, and five daughters, Jean, Agnes, Chrissal and Margaret (twins), and Annas.

XIII. Alexander Lumsden of Cushnie, born 1645, married (1) Jean, second daughter of Francis Duguid of Auchenhove.

She had a tocher of 4000 merks, as appears from the marriage contract in the Cushnie papers 21st November 1669. On a charter of the Earl of Rothes, dated 1624, is a note by Alexander of the date of his marriage, 21st December, 1669. Then follow the births of Margaret, 1670; Robert, 1672 (died 1675); Elizabeth, 1673; Hondrotta, 1675 (died same year). Then: "My dear wyf departed from me to her eternal rest upon Monday," 14th June, 1675. But he speedily consoled himself, for "Alexander Lumsden and Elizabeth Leith were married upon the 13th April, 1676." She was a daughter of Leith of Whitehaugh, and bore him three sons and a daughter —Ann, b. 1677; John, b. 1679; Ludovic, b. 1680; and David, b. 1683. There is among the Cushnie papers a pocket-book of Alexander's with such entries as: "In the year of God, 1675, the compt of all my beir is fourscore and nyne threves and 16 threves maid in meill." Or: "Memorandum to buy whit thrid, to buy lemons, to buy peper, to buy (illegible), to buy prins." Then comes a charm for the toothache: "*Sanctus Petrus sedebat supra petram marmoream et venit ad eum Jesus et dixit: Petre quo doles? ait Petrus doleo dentibus. Dixit Jesus: Surge dormi et relinque* [illegible] *in quo es ab* [ad?] *petram marmoream. Ait Petrus: O Jesu non* [illegible] *Hoc fiat* [here is a blank space for the name, I suppose, of the sufferer] *et omnibus credentibus in nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti.*"

More interesting is the glimpse of the troubled time given in another document. An "Account of the loss and prejudice sustained by the laird of Cushnie by their Majesty's

forces, under the command of Major-General Mackay, marching from Strathbogie to Aboyne, in July and August last past [1689] according to the depositions of the undermentioned." Then follow the tenants' names, with so many bolls of corn, bere, and white oats taken; in one case a sword, a pistol, and a dirk; in another a coat. One man was robbed of a pair of new plaids by a "drawgun" quartered in his house "in Captain Spytor,[1] his troop belonging to Colonel Barclay his regiment."

The depositions alluded to, which accompany this paper, were made before a quorum of Commissioners appointed for the purpose in each presbytery. In this case the quorum for the Presbytery of Alford consisted of Alexander Lumsden of Cushnie, Patrick Leslie of Kincraigie, and —— Forbes, factor of Corsindae. It sat at Alford on the 5th February 1690.

No dates are given in the depositions, even approximately, but it is evident that "July and August" are too late for any damage done by troops under Mackay's personal command. It was in the month of June that his intricate movements led him backwards and forwards through Aberdeenshire, and before the end of the month he was certainly out of the district. But as regards Berkeley's Dragoons the dates July and August are accurate enough. The records of the regiment (now the 4th Hussars) state that it was placed "in quarters some marches south of Inverness," while Mackay proceeded to Edinburgh, and it was only after Killiecrankie (27th July)

Spicer probably. There is a lieutenant of that name in the regiment in 1686, who three years later might well be a captain.

that it was suddenly ordered to join the wreck of the royal army.

Whether the tenants got paid for their plundered gear there is nothing to show.

Another example of the requisitions made upon the district is furnished by this receipt: "I John Ker grants me to have received from Wm. Taus in Wark the number of three plaids two pots one pan six pleets (plates?) 12 spoons for the laird of Cushney's intress (interest?) and to the use of the garisson at Kildrummie Jan. 14. 90."

Alexander's sons, John and Ludovic, died before their father. David, who succeeded him, married Margaret Forbes of Craigievar, and on this marriage Alexander entailed his lands (1) on David and his heirs male; (2) on his brother John of Auchindoir and his heirs male; and (3) on David's heirs general.

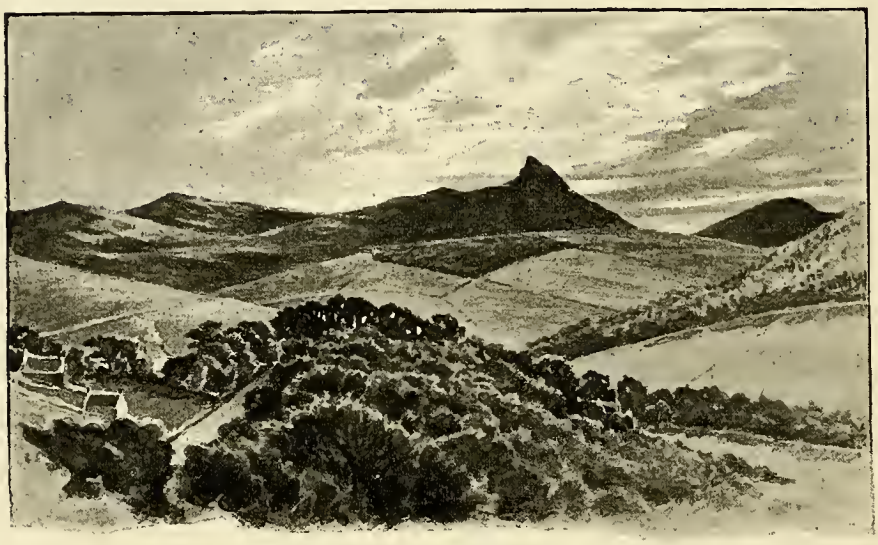
Alexander built the old house of Cushnie, and died in 1714. In the ruined church of Cushnie is a tablet to his memory, along with his second wife and his sons David and Ludovic, bearing this inscription: "*Hoc lector tumulo tres contumulantur in uno cognati mater filius atque pater.*"

Alexander's daughter Margaret died unmarried. His daughter Elizabeth married Alexander, son of John Lumsden of Carnday, and his wife Elspet Duguid of Auchenhove. Elizabeth's marriage contract, dated 17th April, 1697, and signed at Carnday and Auchenhove on the 21st, is a most portentous document, measuring no less than 10 feet 2 inches in length! But big as it was it did not suffice to save her

slender portion of 3000 merks. Her husband must have been the last laird of Carnday—who the first was I know not, but, I think, probably a son of Matthew of Tillycairn[1]—and her children sank very low in the social scale, as we shall see by-and-by. Even she herself, when she died in 1720, was buried at the expense of her cousin, Harry Lumsden of Cushnie. Among his papers is a bill from William Strachan, for goods supplied to Mrs Betty and Mrs Margaret Lumsden, amounting in all to £18, 13s. 3d. sterling. On the 20th May, 1719, they bought a number of things, including 3 yards cherry riband at 12d., and 3 yards striped ditto at 10d.; 25 yards of poplin at 2s. 1d.; "4 yards foolberden" (or footberden); "9 yards of killiemankie;" more foolberden, more riband, a silver belt, green ferret, green and aurora silk. On the 19th October, calico, silver riband, "a sarsnet napkin," "a pair of shoes for Bettie," costing 3s., "a pair of shoes for Margaret," 1s. 8d., and so on. Next year we have 25 yards of "chevereta," white Persian, blue killiemankie, a pair of shoes, 4s. 6d., and a pair of clogs, 3s. 6d., and more things for Mrs Bettie, who seems to have been an extravagant creature. But there, poor thing, all extravagance ended, for she died and was buried on the 25th August, and here is the bill: "12 bottles white wine for the funerall 15s.," "burying craip," and 5 dozen pipes. Then, oddly enough, back again to 20 yards of "mascarad," and 6

[1] They were a wild race apparently, these Lumsdens of Carnday or Lyne. It is written in the books of the Presbytery of Alford, in 1719, that a certain Robert Lumsden, who seems to have belonged to this branch, having been summoned before the Presbytery for misconduct, compelled the messenger to *eat* the summons!

yards of "Musslebrough stuff." Overleaf comes "Dr Gregorie's account for attending Mrs Bettie, £33, 18s." (Scots); "Dr Gordon's account for attendance, £37, 16s.;" an oak coffin, £60, the grave clothes, the mort cloth, and so forth; "Provost Bannerman's account for wine, &c., £44, 9s. 6d.;" and for calling the mourners, £1, 10s.



BENACHIE FROM CUSHNIE.

XIV. David Lumsden of Cushnie, born 1686, married, in 1703, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Forbes, second Baronet of Craigievar, and succeeded his father in 1714. In the following year, being obliged to go abroad, "in my necessary affairs relating to the king his service, wherein I am highly concerned," he signs a document giving over the management

of his estates to his wife. The date, Cushnie, 26th September, 1715, and the reason seem to point to his having been "out" in Mar's rebellion. The standard was raised at Braemar on the 6th September, but the chiefs then separated to collect their men, and the move south did not take place till later. On the other hand, there are among the Cushnie papers the proceedings of a Justice of Peace Court held at the kirktoun of Alford, on the 15th March, 1716, by Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Arthur Forbes of Breda, and Archibald Forbes of Putachie, by virtue of a warrant from the Duke of Argyll, for disarming the country, at which "compeared David Lumsden of Cushnie and desired the said Justices would be pleased to take the affidavits of some witnesses to prove that Harry Lumsden and Robert Reid, vassals to the Earl of Mar, within the lordship and regality of Kildrummy, and [here follow thirteen names[1]] all tenants of the said David Lumsden, who is also a vassal of the said Earl of Mar . . . who were all taken prisoners at Preston in the month of November last, and that they were all forced to be in the rebellion by the threats and force of the Earl of Mar and those directed by him. Which desire the said Justices thought reasonable, and called before them the following witnesses to prove the said force and concussion.

"Compeared William Tough in Nether Kildrummy, married man, aged seventy years and above, who, being solemnly sworn

[1] Alexander Gordon, Jerom Dunbar, Robert Grant, William Grant, James Rae, William Mair, William Davidson, Robert Henderson, Thomas Cook, William Gray, Francis Ferguson, John Finnie, and Thomas Forbes.

and purged of all partial counsel, depones that he knows all the persons contained in the above list, and that they all lived in the lordship and regality of Kildrummy, and that they were forced and compelled to go out in the late unhappy rebellion much against their inclination, and that they did, to be free of the same, flee from their houses for several days, and that by my Lord Mar's order, parties were sent who did set fire to their houses and corn yards, and that after they had absconded for several days they were taken prisoners by the said parties, and were sent prisoners to Brae Mar, where my Lord of Mar then was, and that he lives in the neighbourhood and knows all to be true being an eye witness of the same. And this is the truth as he shall answer to God."

Alexander Ferres in Easter Clova, Charles Reid in Mains of Kildrummy, William Tough in Nether Kildrummy, William Cordwainer in Mains of Kildrummy, William Gibbon in Mid Clova, and William Young in Boghead of Auchindoir, all testify to the same effect. The Justices then say that they "have signed the depositions of the respective witnesses above set down, and there did appear several other witnesses who live in the neighbourhood of the above persons now prisoners who were taken at Preston, that they were all pressed and forced to be in the rebellion," but, in short, they thought the testimony sufficient without anything more.

On the whole it seems possible that David may have been "out in the '15," but if so he must have made his peace with the Government before this effort to save the poor prisoners at Preston. It is curious that there were no rebels from the glen

of Cushnie, but perhaps there was a separate batch of witnesses for them, and the record has been lost. There is something peculiar in the emphasis with which David calls himself the vassal of the Earl of Mar. No doubt he was so in regard to his property in Kildrummy, though Cushnie was a free barony; but still it looks as if the vassalage, which under other circumstances would probably have been glossed over or suppressed altogether, was accentuated as much as possible, to take away all free agency from David and his tenants.

The Harry Lumsden mentioned was his successor, the son of John Lumsden of Auchindoir. We shall have much to say about him by-and-by. Properly he should have been called "fiar" or "appearand of Auchindoir"—the usual designation of an heir—but perhaps it was thought better to keep this dark.

After 1716 David lived two quiet years, and died in 1718, leaving debts to the amount of £6552 Scots, and one daughter, Margaret, who married Dr Andrew Skene. She had an annuity of 1200 merks from Cushnie, and Harry was her guardian. Her love affairs seem to have given him a little anxiety, for she writes to him: "Sir,—I received your letter and give you a great many thanks for your care and concern about me; however, I thought you had a better opinion of me than to think I could not be master of myself in whatever part of the world, although removed a hundred miles from any relation I have. I am just now staying in Mr Verner's, one of the regents of the College, where I think I am as well as I could have been any way. He is a very discreet civil man, and so is

his lady; and I am just now pursuing my education, which I will not be put by for anybody whatever. I know what is my own interest; if I act contrary to it I will be the first that will feel it; but I assure you, be where I please, if ever it be my fortune to be married, I'll take most of my own advice in it; and I wish seriously from my heart my friends may be pleased with my choice, for it is like [torn out] ll not bind myself to please them. I beg of you that you would come into town that I may discourse more at large with you about my affairs; and likewise bring in money with you for I stand greatly in need. I give ten shillings a month to my music master which I cannot do long without a supply. My service to your lady. I am, with the greatest respect, your assured friend,

"Margaret Lumsden."

Addressed "to the Lairdd of Cushany at Clova." No date. Evidently Harry had heard of some flirtation which he thought undesirable, and the next letter, dated 15th September, 1726, is from Andrew Skene and Margaret, saying that they "are now married," and asking that her aliment, which Harry had stopped for a year, might be paid.

There is another letter from Mrs Skene to John Lumsden of Cushnie (Harry's son), begging for a portrait of her father David. It is dated Kingswells, 26th October, 1754. She says that Harry had such a regard for David that he would not part with the picture, but now she hopes John will accede to her request. It is said to have been injured by hanging in a damp room.

Then she goes on to speak of Harry, whose great sufferings at the last made his death even desirable by his friends. She regrets she had not an opportunity of taking a last farewell of him, for he was always a firm and sincere friend of hers. As his son, were there no other reason, John would have just title to her good wishes, but also he is her near relation and chief of the clan. She will take it very unkindly if he passes Kingswells when she is there. Mr and Mrs Jaffray will be glad to make his acquaintance. (Mrs Jaffray, I may observe, was her husband's sister.)

And so Margaret vanishes into the night again; and whether John gave her the picture or not I cannot say.

Our last glimpse of David is given in a letter from a certain John Ross (of whom I know nothing), dated from an illegible place, 16th March, 1722, to Harry Lumsden, asking him to return a book "I lent to your friend the late Cushney, called *The Duke of Holstein's Ambassadour's Travels in Muscovy, Tartary, and Persia*, by Adam Olearius, Secretary to the Embassy." The big folio volume—no doubt Davies's translation published in 1662—had helped to while away the long winter evenings at Cushnie.

Some glimmer of light on the daily life of a poor laird in the uplands of Aberdeenshire a hundred and seventy years ago is afforded by the inventories of the "household plenishing or domiciles, which appertained and belonged to the deceased David Lumsden of Cushney." A few extracts may be interesting.

"Imprimis. Two tables in the dyning roume and an oyr in the drawing roume with a standart [screen?] . . .

"Item. Threttein chairs in ye sam roumes. . . .

"It. In the stripe room one bed with a table seven chairs with a little stool. . . .

"It. In the whit room an old bed and three chairs with a table.

"It. In the east room an old lining bed with a little stouped bed. . . .

"It. In the west room ane four stouped bed with a cradle a paire of warpeing staiks and an warpeing fall (?) and stimal (?) . . .

"It. In the little garrat an old four stouped bed. . . .

"It. In the bigg garrat an old broken lint wheel. . . .

"It. In the transe chamber two old beds.[1] . . .

"It. In the milk house an old box bed. . . .

"It. In the Ladys Chamber six old chairs. . . .

"It. In the Ladies Study eight old pewter plaits eleven trencherds ten old assets an old tankard. . . ."

After some more marine stores of this kind we come to an inventory of the bedding.

"Imprimis. In the stripe room bed four pairs of plaids [blankets are always so called] one single plaid one fedder bed two chaff bolsters two cods one feather bolster with the . . ." And so on through white room, and east room, and transe chamber and the rest, till we come to the Ladies' Study where are "three pairs of old lining sheits three pair of codwares [pillow cases] one pair of older sheits with a codware

[1] A "transe" chamber is a room in the passage from one part of a house to another.

(two pairs q^r^of are harden sheits) [harden was a coarse kind of linen] with ten codwares . . ." &c., &c.

Then follows an account of the corn and bere in the yards.

In another inventory which belongs to the same time we find:

"Item of silver work. One dison of silver spoons a big spoon a server a big jug and a little one two salts and two common cups.

"Item of pewter work. Thirty seven trenchers seventeen plates a pint stoup and a chopin ten tankards. . . ."

"Item. Eleven forks and knives with the box that holds them."

"Item. Four candle sticks and a pair of snuffers."

"Item. In the cellar twenty dozen of . . . bottles twenty pint bottles. . . ." The contents of the bottles are unhappily not specified.[1]

"Item of sheep three score and eleven all wedders except three or four.

"Item of horses two riding horses and a mare and foal.

"Item of cattle two oxen and six cows and eighteen other cattle."

After David's death, his widow married Thomas Forbes of Echt.

We must now return to John, the second son of Robert

[1] He liked good wine. There is a letter from him to a wine merchant in Aberdeen. "If you have gott any good Canary or Sherry Sack let me have a quart yrof for a tryal for which I have sent a cask. I shall mind my acct. about the wine."

Lumsden of Cushnie (No. XII.) He was born in 1646, and married Agnes Gordon of Auchlyne (niece of Gordon of Knockespock, to which property her brother George succeeded). He must have made money in some way, for he purchased Corrachree (which he afterwards sold to his brother James) as well as the lands of Auchindoir and Mill of Birkenbruel; and he is always styled "of Auchindoir."

The following curious record of him has survived with the other trifles that have floated down the stream of time, while more important things have sunk irrecoverably :—

"Be it known to all men through us John Forbess of Inverernan conjunct Baylie of the Royalty of Kildrummie and John Smyth proc phiscall of the said Regality: forasmeikle as John Lumsden of Auchindoir was onlawed and . . . in the Court Books of the seyd Regality in all and haill the soume of ane hundred pounds Scots money imposed upon him for building his fold dyke upon the [blank in original] day of [blank] bypast being a solemn day set apairt and appointed by the act of the Lords of Counsell for the causs contained in the said act as the seyd . . . and act . . . att mair length bears: Witt ye us therefore the seyd John Forbess and John Smyth; (out of the love and affection we bear to the seyd John Lumsden) to have exonerd quited . . . and Discharged: Likeas be thir pnts exoners quits . . . and simple Discharges the seyd John Lumsden his airs and successors for every pairts and portions of the seyd fyne of ane hundred pounds as doth appertain and belong to us allenarly and no other ways: and obliges us to warrand thir pnts to the

seyd John Lumsden and his forseyds (as to our seyds pairts) att all hands and agst all deadly. In wittness qrof . . . be the seyd John Smyth: and wee have subsd thir pnts att Killdrummie the twelft day of August 1697.

(Signd.) "J. Forbess.
"Jo: Smyth per. phe." [1]

In 1714, John Lumsden agrees to give his son Harry Old Auchindoir at a rent of 112 merks Scots, 18 bolls white meal at 9 stones the boll, 4 dozen hens and capons, with all manner of service.

He died 8th January, 1716, leaving two sons, Harry and Charles, and two daughters—Marjory, who married Arthur Anderson of Candacraig, and Mary, married to the Rev. W. Brown of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

Charles, the second son, married in 1709 Jane Gordon, and with her got the estate of Harlaw. He became a litster (dyer) in Aberdeen, and seems to have prospered. The value of his property at his death in 1720 is said to be £23,296, 3s. 4d. Scots. He had two sons—John, who died young, and David, who went to Jamaica, made a fortune, and died there unmarried—and four daughters.

There is a letter (in a very tattered state) from Charles, which shows that his elder brother Harry had given great anxiety to his parents, in what way we shall see presently.

[1] I have not been able to find the Act referred to in this paper; but one of the following year provides that the fine was not to exceed £100, *half to go to the judge*, half to the poor of the parish.

"Abd. Feby. the 4th 1710.

"Father and Mother,

"This letter I received and shall endeavour for to send them off with a sure bearer, but Alexander Forbes is gone. Show my mother that she needs not have no [any] fear about her son, for I am assured that he will shortly see her. I have Shaw and Gordon under my . . . and may be my wife will shortly stand in need of both . . . God Almighty grant my mother better health that she may live a while to see both her sons together.

"I am your affectionate son and servant,

"Chars. Lumsden.

"Be kind to poor James Shaw because your sons both Ha . . . and I have respect for. . . ."

XV. Harry, the eldest son of John Lumsden of Auchindoir, succeeded to that property on his father's death in 1716, and to Cushnie and Clova (under the destination of the lands made by his uncle Alexander) on the death of his cousin David in 1718.

His early life was full of romantic adventure, but our knowledge of it is unhappily vague and fragmentary. He is the hero of a ballad recording certain love passages between him and his cousin, Jeanie Gordon of Knockespock, which used to be sung in Aberdeenshire some threescore years ago, though it is now, I fear, forgotten, or known only by the refrain to Burns's indifferent verses on "Highland Harry." As it has never, I believe, been printed, I may give it here, although in a

rough and incomplete form, as taken down from the recitation of a very old woman near Balquhain many years ago.

"It fell ance upon a time
That Harry Lumsden to Knockespock cam'.

. . . . .

"Says 'Bonnie Jeanie, will ye gang
Up to Auchindoir wi' me,
And I'll row ye in my hieland plaid
And wi' ye I wad live and dee.'

"Then out and spak his mother dear
And unto him she wasna kind

. . . . .

"'Now wae be to yon, mother dear,
That ye spak na these words in time,
For since ever his bonnie face I've seen
His like ne'er walkit on the green!'

"And he gaed up the braes o' Clatt,
And by the stacks of New Auchlyne,
And she gied mony a sigh and moan,
But he cam' never back again.

"And O for him back again!
O for Harry back again!
I'd gie a' Knockespock's land
For ae grip o' Harry's hand!

"O for him back again!
O for him back again!
I'd gie a' that ever I saw
For him back that's far awa!"

Burns says he got the chorus of his song from an old woman in Dumblane. In some editions of his works there is a note telling us, on the authority of Mr Peter Buchan, that the

lady married Gordon of Avochie, which may be true; and that this gentleman chopped off some of Harry's fingers, who took the "affront," as it is oddly called, so much to heart that he died soon afterwards, all of which is quite certainly nonsense.

The course of true love having thus failed to run smooth, Harry, like other blighted lovers, 'listed. He left home and served for several years in the Scots Greys. There is a copy of a letter from him, dated Aberdeen, 1741, to a Baillie Trane or Frame in Jedburgh, who, as the endorsement says, "was six years his companion and bedfellow in the Scots Greys in Queen Anne's wars." Some letters between them, he writes, have miscarried, but "while I live I will never forget the gratitude I owe you and the happiness . . . to me in that state of life to be so well appointed as I was with you for a comrade . . . I have been in this place with my two sons and three daughters at school." His absence in the wars no doubt explains the anxiety about him referred to in Charles's letter. The records of the Scots Greys show that it received a "remount from Scotland" in 1705. If Harry accompanied this, as seems likely (for I suppose the six years with Trame need not be taken for the *whole* of his service), he was at Ramillies and Oudenarde, and he saw the carnage of Malplaquet, when the Greys lost thirty killed and wounded. The regiment returned to England on the Peace of Utrecht in 1713.

In 1714 Harry was at home again, and got the tack of Old Auchindoir from his father, but, as we have seen, his restless spirit drove him into the rebellion in the following year, and he was taken prisoner at Preston. His life was spared, but

he and his companions were banished to the "plantations." How long he remained there I do not know, but it cannot have been more than two years. Perhaps the efforts of David Lumsden and his other friends, which we have already seen, may have shortened his term of exile and mitigated its hardships. Among his papers is the following copy of a letter to a friend in America, who from internal evidence can be identified, I think, quite certainly with Robert Reid, his fellow-prisoner.

"Dear Robin I am heartily glad to hear from your own hand that you are alive, as also to hear that William Grant, Robert Henderson, William Moir, are well . . . I came home to Auchindoir in the space of ten (?) weeks time after I parted with you, and landed in a Liverpool ship at Liverpool . . . Your brother now says that he will go with the next shipping to Virginia to you. New Milne bought himself off at Liverpool came home and does very well . . . My mother brother and two sisters are all dead. Cushney is also dead, and his lady married again to the laird of Echt. I am married myself to the laird of Buckie's daughter, 3 years and ½ ago. Jeremia Dunbar came home safe about a year after me, and Thomas Forbes about one year after him . . . My kind love and humble duty to Parson Henderson, Maryland, if ever you have occasion to see him . . . Robert Henderson's wife and children are very well . . . as also Will Moirs . . ." It will be observed that the men named in this letter are all mentioned among the thirteen tenants of David Lumsden in the proceedings of the Justice of Peace Court already quoted. They do not seem to have been badly treated—nay,

some of them prospered so well that their needy relations at home thought of joining them—and, by whatever means they effected it—a point on which, most unluckily, we have no information—some of them certainly slipped back to their native land unquestioned.

Here, then, are all the materials for a romance—love, war, honourable rebellion, imprisonment, exile; but beyond the bare facts—the meagre outline or skeleton of the story—we know absolutely nothing; and it is the more to be regretted, because after reading the abundant records of Harry's later life, one gets the impression of a very attractive character. He was evidently much beloved, and he seems to have been paymaster-general and universal benefactor to the whole family. There are many letters asking for help—not always in money—or expressing gratitude for help given.

He returned home, I suppose, in 1718 or 1719. The general Act of Indemnity may perhaps have helped him, and no doubt his friends exercised all the interest they could command for his release when he succeeded to Cushnie. He was certainly at home in 1719, occupied with the business of his succession and in the administration of David's estate. In 1720 he married Catherine, daughter of George Gordon of Buckie, and henceforward his life was comparatively uneventful.

In 1727 he entered into a copartnery, for sending cattle into England for sale, with James Forbes of Puttachie (son of William, Lord Forbes), Sir Alexander Reid of Barra, George Forbes, younger of Balfluig, and Francis Gordon of Craig; and in that year he and Francis Gordon went personally with a

drove, consisting, as we learn, of 121 head, which had been bought at a cost of £1650, 12s. 6d. What they sold for does not appear. Gordon died in England, but the other partners met at Towie of Clatt, on the 21st March, 1728, and found Cushnie's statement satisfactory. Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, John Farquharson of Haughton, and others are witnesses to the declaration. These cattle speculations were not uncommon with the impoverished Scottish gentry at that time. There is a well-known story of the Earl of Seafield, who as Chancellor of Scotland had been deeply concerned in the Union, remonstrating on the subject with his brother-in-law, the Hon. Patrick Ogilvie, and getting for answer, "Better sell nowte than sell nations."

Among Harry's correspondence are some letters from a certain Robert Lumsden, who, after much searching, I find was a son of Alexander Lumsden of Carnday, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Alexander Lumsden of Cushnie. Her ten feet and more of marriage contract had not saved her tocher nor her son from becoming a barber, apparently, in London. He seems to have supplied Harry with wigs and razors, and writes on 4th September, 1735, a long letter which, after three-quarters of a page of foolscap closely written about his virtuous poverty, his independent spirit, his contentment (which is better than riches), and the shortness and uncertainty of life, asks pardon if he has said anything amiss, "being fully persuaded that Cushney is more of a gentleman than to respect a man for his coat; only I am sorry your wig did not prove well, Sir, and I should have been glad to have had its faults from your own

hand and not from another, thinking myself without any robbery the properest person to mend it, having begged in all my letters to know how it did, and if it did not . . . would send down one that would do better. As for its being rotten stuff, asking your pardon, Sir, there is no better hair in England, and as for the razors my brother William writes about in his letter, I have taken all the care I can for I have bespoken them of the best maker in the kingdom, and if they are not, Sir, to your mind he will change them at the year's end, if they are not ground by the Aberdeen cutlers . . ." More moral reflections, and then: "I shall not take the freedom of writing myself your cousin till such time as I get more riches, but shall think it an honour of being, Sir, your," &c., &c. Another long letter about the death of a sister is full of copious moral reflections and gratitude to Harry, who seems to have brought them all up. This sister was called Elizabeth. She died at Clova, 1st April, 1735, and her will is among Harry's papers. Her gold ring she leaves to Jean, Harry's daughter; to one of the servants "one of my best new shirts and the gown and apron which I daily wore;" to another servant, "one of my shirts and my white coat;" and to a third, "my pair of stays."

In a P.S. to the first of Robert Lumsden's letters he gives the advice of his brother William about a natural son of Harry's (born before his marriage): "I would have you keep him at home till I come, and then if he has a little arithmetic let him apply himself to me, and I will teach him the art of navigation, and that will be better for him than seven years service, for

learning is the thing that makes a difference between freemen and slaves." This lad, however—William was his name—joined the regiment of Scots in the Dutch service, and he writes to his father from Tournay, 11th August, 1739, that he has an opportunity of sending a letter. He wrote last, on the 7th June, by Gregory Gordon, Beldornie's son; would willingly come home next year, but there is some prospect of war, so designs to remain for the honour of the country and for instructing himself. Would write about the affairs of his country, but his captain, Cunningham, intends to write and will do it much better. Is going to the school of one Mr Thomson, a countryman, to learn arithmetic and writing. Asks for money to furnish him in linen and shoes. "We are bound to keep good Linning Becauss it becomes a young man in the Armie." Has had good health. His captain has been very kind to him. Humble duty to yourself and lady and family and all friends, "only be pleased to send me particular word how John and Matthew are, and the rest of the children."

He came home the next year on furlough for six months, as his passports still among his father's papers testify. These are in Dutch and English. The former is signed by Friedrich Jacob, Landgrave of Hesse, &c., &c., and "Gouverneur der stad en Citadelle van Doornick" (Tournay). The latter is from "The honourable John Lamy of Dunkennie Colonel of a Regiment of Scots foot, in the service of their High and (*sic*) Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces &c. Permite the bearer hereof William Lumsdale souldier in Capt$^{n.}$ Cunynghame his company in my Regiment to go to

Great Britain," &c. Dated Tournay, in Flanders, 4th June, 1740. What became of William I know not; he evidently never rejoined his regiment.

This Scots contingent in the Dutch service, which dates from 1572, when recruits were first raised in Scotland for the wars in Flanders, has hitherto, except in the person of General Mackay, escaped notice; it is only casually mentioned by Burton in the *Scot Abroad;* and yet abiding traces of it are still to be found in Holland. In a note on the subject from the Hague (for which I am indebted to the kindness of a friend) it is said: "Mackay's great nephew Æneas (the ancestor of the present Lord Reay) first served in the Infantry regiment of Cunningham" (this was evidently William Lumsden's captain). "A good many of these Scotch settled here, and their descendants have become quite Dutch . . . most of them at present very obscure folk." [1]

As an illustration of the way in which Harry had to pay the debts of the family generally, and as affording an example, which I believe to be unique, of a doctor's bill of the period, I abridge some curious correspondence.

A cousin of Harry's—James, the youngest son of his uncle William—married in 1714 Isobel, the daughter of John Strachan, senior, a merchant in Aberdeen. The marriage con-

[1] I have seen a "Historical Account of the British Regiments employed since Queen Elizabeth and James I., in the formation and defence of the Dutch Republic, particularly of the Scotch Brigade." Privately printed in 1794. It is perfectly uninteresting. The Brigade ceased to exist as "Scotch" and became distinctively Dutch in 1782.

tract is dated at Glenkindie, so I presume the lady was some near relation of Sir Patrick Strachan, but beyond that I know nothing about her. She had a portion of 2000 merks, which her husband assigned to David Lumsden of Cushnie, and so Harry, as David's heir, was drawn into the net. James Lumsden seems to have been a rolling stone, frequently abroad, and always leaving his wife destitute. On the 3rd January, 1724, one John Strachan writes from Leith to his namesake in Aberdeen: "Sir, your daughter Mrs Lumsden is dying, and is giving over by the phisician; her disease seems to be a decay, and I doo not think she can live many days. Her husband is in Holland and is to go from that to Ireland, so that when your daughter dies there is no fund for her interment. Would you give orders about it? You may do in this as you think proper, but I thought myself obliged to acquaint you of her dying condition and bad circumstances. I wish you and your family a happy new year, and am Sir, your affectionate cousin and humble servant."

On receipt of intelligence so calculated to give a happy new year to himself and his family, old Strachan seems to have written consenting to bear the expense of his daughter's funeral, but urgently counselling frugality, for on the 20th January his correspondent writes again: "I received yours, and this cometh to advise you that your daughter Mrs Lumsden died yesternight about six of the clock, and is to be interred this day at 4 in the afternoon. I shall be as frugal as possible, but all burials here of people that have any characters are expensive,

but shall do the best I can. . . . Shall in a post or two send you account of the charges."

Here accordingly are the charges. John Strachan paid them in the first instance, but Harry had to bear the expense in the long run.

"ACCOMPT

MRS LUMSDANE

To FRANCIS LEGATT, CHYR: APORIE

1723.			Sterling. £	Sh.	D.
Aug.	18	To eight ounces of cordial mixture .	00	04	00
„	20	To a vomiter	00	02	06
„	21	To a dose of physick	00	02	06
„	23	To another vomiter	00	02	06
„	„	To 2 drachms of Cephalick spirits .	00	00	04
Sept.	12	To a blooding	00	02	06
„	„	To 2 ounces of eyewater . . .	00	01	00
„	20	To another blooding	00	02	06
„	22	To 2 pectoral Boluses	00	01	00
Oct.	3	To another vomiter	00	02	06
„	11	To another blooding	00	02	06
„	12	To an anodyne Bolus	00	00	10
„	„	To 2 pound of pectoral decoction . .	00	02	00
„	14	To a blistering plaister for your back .	00	01	00
„	15	To a Drawing plaister	00	00	03
„	„	To the anodyne Bolus renewed . .	00	00	10
„	16	To another Drawing plaister . .	00	00	03
„	18	To half an ounce of healing ointment .	00	00	02
Nov.	1	To 8 ounces of Hyssop water . .	00	00	04
„	6	To a blooding at the Juglar . .	00	02	06
„	„	To a vomiter	00	02	06
Dec.	1	To 3 ounces of pectoral Electuary .	00	01	06
1724.					
Jan.	18	To an Anodyne Paregorick . . .	00	01	00
		Summa, . .	£01	17	00"

The undertaker's bill—the natural end of all these bloodings and boluses—is as great a curiosity in its way as the chirurgeon apothecary's.

"1724. Dr. Mr Jno. Strachan, senior, Mercht in Aberdeen for the Funeral charges of his daughter Mistris Lumsden as under viz.

		£	S.	D.
Jan. 22	To 4 short bread	0	1	4
	To 15 bottles wine at ye like walk and entertaining ye mourners	1	5	0
	To Ale and Brandy	0	3	8
	To for her dead cloathes	1	6	0
	To for the Cofine	1	0	0
	To for the mortcloath and a man who invited the mourners	0	4	4
	To for ringing the Bells and Bellman . .	0	4	6
	To for making the grave	0	1	6
	To ye poor and there Box	0	1	0
	To a woman that attended her day and night for six weekes at 6d. per diem, is 20/ paid her by Mrs Mere, 5/ remains .	0	15	0
		£5	2	4"

To the year 1744 belongs a curious document, which may perhaps have some political significance, though I think it is merely an impudent attempt on the part of certain Highland chiefs to levy black-mail from their lowland neighbours in a more systematic and business-like manner than had hitherto prevailed. It is a circular addressed by Farquharson of Invercauld to the lairds in the upland districts near him, and it bears a striking resemblance to the statement prepared by

Cluny Macpherson, for the benefit of the gentlemen who paid black-mail to him, published in the *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, Vol. II., p. 85. The document is not signed. It is endorsed in the handwriting, I think, of John Lumsden, Harry's son: "Invercalds letter concerning the Highland watch." The invitation to meet at Invercauld may be innocent, but looking to the circumstances of the time and the events of the following year, one cannot help suspecting that the discussion of the "watch" may have been merely a blind for more secret negotiations.

"Gentlemen, I was big with expectation yt ye government . . . ment, would have before this time done something effectually . . . pressing the present reignent Theiving and Depredations daily . . . mitted upon our severall countries. But I now begin to be out of Hopes of any Redress to be had that way, at Least for this Ensuing Season and I am perswaded That the Heighlands will turn more loose yn ever By reason of the present wars and Threatened Invasions, Therefore I think it all our duties to our Countrys as well as our own particular Interests to Be at some pains to project proper means for our preservation.

"There is just now a project upon foot for a Conjunction Betwixt Atholl, Mar, Badenoch, Strathardale and some other adjacent countries, for making an formidable watch and safeguard for all our different countries. In Consent and with Mutwall Consent there is to be a generall meeting att least by Commissioners out of each Country sufficiently instructed to treat and agree about the terms of Conjunction—viz., Anent

the quoto to be Levied out of each Country according to their several Rents which already I have in a manner so far stipulate not to be Heigher for yours nor our Countries than what we use to pay towards our ordinary Watches. And it is further almost agreed upon that whoever receives and undertakes the Command of the Combined Watch shall Be accomptable By Contract for paying all damages to be sustained by Theiving, and that the Undertakers, one or more, be Gentlemen of Estates, and Intire Characters, as also Natives of some of the Countries Concerned in the Conjunction. If this Scheme Succeed and yt if as many Countrys Joins (whose Contribution will support ye Necessary Charge and Risque of Insurance) . . . easier and securer footing than ever.

. . . ious my giving you the Trouble of this Express, to be Circulate and comunicate to . . . men Heritors in your Country yt ye may without Loss of Time meet together . . . to commune upon the said Subject. And after your Resolutions taken ye may please Depute one or two of your number to take the trouble to come to this Place and Converse with me upon the subject as soon as possible (that it may be previous to our general meeting) to whom I shall communicate everything proposed and the severall circumstances which I am perswaded will please and Satisfy Since I have in some measure Stipulate the making things very easie for yours and this Countrys.

"All here (I have yet spoke to) seem very fond of the projeet and its probable will all be willing to go into it if the Conjunction is so Extensive as to answer the Design. If it was

not my present Indisposition I would have troubled no Gentleman to have come this Length, But hopes that my Incapacity of going further down will plead my Excuse.

"I always very sincerely Remain,
"Gentlemen,
"Your most obedient,
"and most faithfull Humble Servant.
(*No Signature.*)

"INVERCALD,
April 18 1744."

Whatever the real object of this curious invitation may have been, it missed its aim if it was intended to draw Harry into insurrection. Elderly gentlemen in easy circumstances, especially if they have learned wisdom by bitter experience in youth, are not the stuff from which rebels are made. And Harry's experience had been very bitter. The utter want of generalship, and even of common sense, which marked almost every part of the rebellion of 1715, and which made the fatal march into England, in particular, a wanton sacrifice of the lives and fortunes of gallant men, can never have been forgotten by one who had served under Marlborough. He must have foreseen that '45 would only be a repetition of '15, on a larger scale indeed, but with as little wisdom or military skill, and therefore he not only sat still himself, but kept his two sons at home also. He may have had to resist domestic pressure, however, for in the meantime his first wife was dead (she died in 1733), and he had married, in 1736, Margaret Foulis, the

widow of Peter Gordon of Abergeldie. As she was the sister of Sir Archibald Foulis of Dunipace, who was executed at Carlisle in 1746, we can hardly be wrong in supposing that she was as ardent a Jacobite as her brother.

Harry had a prodigious amount of law business which we may thankfully pass over. One case only seems to deserve notice. In 1751 the minister of the parish of Cushnie—Mr Adam—then apparently newly appointed, craved an augmentation of stipend, not without reason, for at present he says he has but 16 bolls of victual and £341, 6s. 8d. of money (Scots). He is unable to plough the glebe by reason of its steepness, and moreover he has no allowance for communion elements. To the heritors, however, the minister's demand presented itself in a very different light; and in a memorial drawn up for "Harry and John Lumsden, elder and younger of Cushnie," there are some interesting details of prices. "The parish of Cushney," it says, "is a parsonage whereof the Earl of Rothes is patron, and the memorialists the chief heritors. The ministers of this parish in former times enjoyed a tolerable stipend, though it seems not enough to support the luxury of the clergy now-a-days, yet as much considering the cheapness of the place as has enabled some of them to buy estates. The stipend payable to the present incumbent, Mr Adam (a very turbulent, troublesome creature), is"—but into this we need not enter. "The place where he lives is in fact one of the cheapest places in Scotland, and one of the easiest charges in the Synod of Aberdeen. His house is only two miles distant from

the farthest part of his parish. The price of 28 ounces, which is counted a pound, of butter, in this country at three pence halfpenny, 16 eggs for a penny, chickens at 8 pennies Scots, a good mutton at 18 or 20 shillings Scots, beef at a shilling Scots a pound, and a hen 2 shillings, money foresaid. He lives at the foot of a very fine pasture hill, where he can have plenty of sheep, and not a gentleman in the whole parish." How little the turbulent Adam knew his advantages! The privilege of having no gentlemen in the parish, however, was to be taken away, for it is mentioned incidentally that the "memorialist's family live at present, and for many years past have lived, at Clova, another separate estate, for the convenience of firing, . . . the estate of Cushnie having little or no moss belonging to it," but the memorialist's son, John Lumsden, is about to reside at Cushnie.

How it came to pass that Cushnie was so short of fuel we learn from the proceedings of a Court of the Barony (the only one I have found) held in 1737. It lacks the almost incredible grotesqueness of some of the entries in the Court Books of Skene, Leys, and Whitehaugh (given in the *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, Vol. V.), but is interesting as an illustration of the mode in which these little feudal courts, then at their last gasp, were conducted.

"The Court of the Lands and Barrony of Cushnie, heritably pertaining to Harie Lumsden holden within the Mannour house of the saids lands, to the said Harie Lumsden himself upon the twenty second day of November xvijc and thirty seven years.

"The said day the Court lawfully fenced and affirmed and suits called.

"The said Harie Lumsden appointed Alexander Lumsden in Miln of Birkenbruel, his Baillie, David Lumsden in Cushnie his Clerk to the Court, and Andrew Milne, officer to the same, who being all personally present accepted the said offices upon them, and gave their oaths judicially, *De fideli administratione officii* ay and while they were discharged, whereupon the said Harie Lumsden askt and took instruments, &c.

"*Eodem die, Curia de novo affirmata per Membra supra nominata.*

"The said Harie Lumsden held forth that the Glen of Cushnie, out of which the land is fired, is very near run [out] of Turff and oyr fuell, which is occasioned by the Tennants kindling Muirburns in the same in the summer time, without taking the least care to quench or put them out, and which in a dry summer will burn sometimes till about the middle summer, so that in a few years the said glen would be inevitably run both to his own and to the Tennants great prejudice, and therefore desired the said Baillie would consider the same and enact that for the future none should carry or kindle fire in the said Glen under such a failzie as he should think fitt for a terror to them from committing the same.

"Ha: Lumsden.

"Which desire the said Alexander Lumsden, Baillie, having considered he fand and hereby finds the same very reasonable, and therefore ordained and hereby ordains That no Tennant occupier or possessor of Lands within the Estate of Cushnie,

shall in time coming kindle or burn the said hill under any pretence whatsoever, And that for preventing the running of the said Glen, And in case they doe in the contrair The Said Baillie fines and amercates them in the sum of twenty pound Scots for the first fault, Fourty pound Scots for the second, And so on *Toties quoties* as they incur the same And ordains precepts to pass agst them for that effect &c.

"Whereupon the sd Harie Lumsden asked and took instruments &c.

"The said day the said Court was continued to a new Dyet upon twenty four hours warning. Whereupon &c.

"Alexr. Lumsden, *B.*

"Da: Lumsden, *Clerk.*"

Harry died on the 7th June, 1754, and was buried on the 10th. There is a big bundle of accounts connected with his funeral. First comes a long "list of what is wanted for Cushney's Buriall," beginning with "12 doz. Clarett wine, 1 doz. Madera, 1 doz. Malaga, 1 doz. Zerry, 3 doz. Rum, 5 doz. glasses, 4 doz. Tobacco pipes, 2 lib. cutt Tobacco, 2 loaf single refined Sugar, 1 lib. tea, 4 lib. coffee," and so forth. The list seems to have been most religiously followed, for there are the receipted bills for everything. The prices are interesting—if money was scarce, it certainly went a long way. Here, for example, in Baillie Black, the wine merchant's bill, we find—canary 24s. a doz., claret 6 doz. at 20s. and 6 doz. at 18s., Malaga and sherry 16s. a doz., rum 3s. a pint. In the grocer's bill, coffee is 1s. 4d., tea 4s. 6d., sugar 9½d., tobacco 1s. 3d,

cheese 4½d. a lb.; tobacco pipes 6d. a doz.; lemons 1s. a doz.; beef was 3d. a pound, and a lamb cost 5s.; making the grave-clothes was a guinea.

The bill of fare for the funeral is liberally constructed to match the provision of liquor. "4 dishes of Sallery Soup, 2 Roasts of beef, 2 plates of roasted mutton, 2 of lamb, 2 of veal, 2 of muirfowl [in June!], 2 of pidgeons, 2 of goose, 2 of ducks, 2 of pudding, N.B. to get some orange peel [it was not forgotten, and cost 1s. 6d. a lb.] 2 pies, 2 pyramides, 2 of capons, 2 of salmond, 1 of Hame [it weighed 14 lb. 4 oz., and cost 6s. 2d.], 4 roasted tongues from Abdn, 2 of Diggs (?) if small, 3 of cheese." The plates which would be needed for them are entered opposite each dish, and then comes a list of spoons, knives, and forks.

The baker's bill includes a firlot of shortbread and butter, a seed and plum cake of 26 lbs., "8 lbs. of fine gilded bisket," 2 dishes of pyramid tarts, and so forth. Altogether the funeral cost £74, 7s. 9d.

By his first wife Harry had two sons and three daughters; by his second marriage he had no children. His eldest son, John, succeeded him. Matthew, the second, died without issue. The daughters were—Jean, married to Burnett of Campfield; Catharine, married to Richard Falconer; and Margaret, who married Hugh M'Veagh, a linen manufacturer in Huntly. He belonged to an old Irish family (the M'Veaghs of Drewstown, County Meath—Ferdinand M'Veagh of Drewstown was his first cousin), and I have heard that he had been obliged to leave Ireland for political reasons.

The marriages of the younger daughters took place some time after their father's death. By his will he leaves them 100 merks yearly, until their marriage, when their portions were to be 2500 merks. The younger son Matthew's portion was 6000 merks.

XVI. JOHN, the eldest son of Harry Lumsden of Cushnie, was born in 1727, and succeeded to the estates on his father's death. He did more, perhaps, than all his predecessors to waste the property, and he managed to get rid of half of it before he died. He seems to have been personally extravagant as well as reckless in his expenditure on the estates and on his family. In 1752 there is a long bill against him to Robertson, Burnett, & Co., for "fine Saxon green cloth," "a rich velvet shape," and the like, the whole coming to £13, 12s. 8½d., a large sum as times went. The tailor's bill for making up the materials was separate. Then there is another from which the date and much else has been torn, but which belongs, I think, to the same time, for a "fine gun," "a pair of fine pistols mounted with silver," "a fine clouded kane with a silver handle," "a fine demi-peek saddle with a rich [illegible], and other furniture," "a fine belt for pistols," "a long hunting whip," and no end of other things. The spectacle of John, in his rich velvet shape, studying the "nice conduct of a clouded cane," or sitting proudly in his demi-pique saddle, with his silver-mounted pistols in his fine belt, must have been a sight worth seeing.

He married, on the 8th September, 1757, Ann, daughter of Captain John Forbes of Newe, and had by her eleven children,

three of whom died young. The sons were a great expense. Harry, the eldest, entered the army in 1776 as an ensign in the 14th Foot. In 1780 he got his company in the 95th Regiment, but the step cost his father a large sum of money, for it had to be gained by a heavy expenditure for recruits. Men could with difficulty be persuaded to enlist. Among the papers is a "list of the attestations of Harry's recruits when raising a company in 95th Regiment," and in the months of October and November, 1779, there are only seven names. At this date there is a letter from a certain John Tawse, who seems to be a lawyer in Edinburgh, with this curious passage: "Four stout fellows were flogged the other day and condemned to go on board a ship of war. They are of the Western Fencibles. The regulating captain would not take them. An officer of the 42nd offered 40 guineas for them. It occurred to me that I might get them secured for Harry, but it would not do. The sentence of the court-martial behoved to be put in execution, and a captain of a frigate received them. You have heard of the mutiny in that corps. They acted with great spirit and were in possession of the castle for several hours, to the great terror of the inhabitants. The regiment is now all gone, and I suppose that it will be the last Highland regiment that will be permitted to the Castle of Edinburgh."

Nor was it only in recruiting that Harry cost money. I find a "note of money given Harry since he came home, 19th August, 1777." The last entry is very significant and rather touching: "1778 June 23, Gave him when he went away, *Given him by his mother*, £25, 10s." In a note of his debts

sent to General Grant of Ballindalloch, in 1781, John records: "Harry's expenses at London, about £400, Interest thereon £40." (Everything he did was done on borrowed money.) "Expenses of Harry's company, £565," and interest. "Paid off debt due by Harry to the 14th Regiment, £267," and interest. Harry disappears from the army list in 1782, and died, I think, in that year. His father in his deed of settlement, dated 1788, records that besides the expense of his education, Harry had cost him above £2000 sterling, in raising men for him and paying his debts. In this deed there is an allusion to Harry's widow, but nowhere else is there any hint of the existence of such a person, and there can have been no children.

Before going on to the younger sons, we may complete the melancholy tale of their father's bankruptcy. In 1781 things reached a crisis, and in that year there is a draft of a letter sent to General Grant, with the note of his debts already quoted, in which he expresses his intention of selling part of his property to clear himself. It is obvious that he had never paid anything since he succeeded—*e.g.*, "Paid for building my house [this was Clova[1]] in 1760, £600, interest on ditto for 20 years, £600;" or again, "Paid for Westhills and Marchmar at Mart, 1770, £1133, 4s., ten years interest of ditto from 1770 to 1780, £566, 12s." Harry's expenses I have already given. "Paid for John at London, and fitting him out for India, £286, 13s. 7½d.," with interest £43. Then there is a bill drawn by John in Calcutta, £586, 4s. 6d., with interest.

[1] The plan of the house is among the papers—a central block with two low curved wings.

"Expense of fitting out David for India, £300"—the only item on which there is no interest—there had not been time for it! Altogether the debts were £6378, 2s. 1½d., and the interest £3436, 10s. 2d.

Under these circumstances John put his affairs into the hands of trustees, viz., George Moir of Scotstoun; Doctor William Thom, advocate in Aberdeen; and Alexander Leith of Freefield; and by these gentlemen both Cushnie and Clova were advertised for sale by auction. Copies of the *Aberdeen Journal* containing the advertisement are preserved with the other papers.

Accordingly on the 19th December, 1782, both properties were put up to auction—Cushnie at the upset price of £7000, Clova at £8000—but there were no bidders; and thereafter John Niven of Peebles,[1] acting for his brother-in-law, Harry Lumsden in Jamaica, made a private offer of £7900 for Clova, which was accepted. "*N.B.*—The above trustees," writes John Lumsden, "sold my estate lying in the parishes of Kildrummy, Auchindoir, and Kearn, in a private room without acquainting me."

The year 1782, in which John thus lost half his property, was a terrible one, and long remembered in Aberdeenshire. The last entries in John's account-book are: "1782. Oct. 23. Began to shear corn only this day and the corn still green and in several places frosted . . . 29. Storm came on this day and continued the 30th and 31st, and Nov. 1st, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Fresh the 10, 11, and 12, 13 . . . Finished the

[1] A small property near Arbroath.

shearing the 20 of December and stacked it about the same time . . . Dec. 28. Meal in the Aberdeen mercat selling at 18 and 20 pence per peck; not remembered so dear before."

In addition to pecuniary he had many legal troubles, of which I shall only mention one. The widow of his uncle Charles (Jane Gordon of Harlaw) threatened to sue him for certain monies, as we learn from a long memorial, drawn up for the opinion of counsel in 1758, which gives a minute account of all Charles's sons and daughters. It complains bitterly of the widow's ingratitude; for Harry Lumsden of Cushnie, at his brother's death in 1720, took her to Cushnie, gave her a croft which he tilled for her, and "led" her firing. Moreover, he educated and brought up the children in his own house—the universal family benefactor!

There are piles of letters addressed to John—of little or no interest now for the most part—but here and there one lights on a pearl of price. For example, his cousin, Alexander Lumsden, the lawyer in Aberdeen—the family friend and adviser, known generally as "Sandy Lumsden"—writes to Mrs Henrietta Gordon at Clova, on the 22nd October, 1757: "I would have wrote by the man from Craig, but he was gone or I knew. However, I have sent a cook very capable of his business, *only hold drink to him in moderation, not over much, nor what may be called little.*" Here was a problem indeed for the lady to solve!

Or again, in 1767, Mrs Lumsden of Cushnie; her sister, Mrs Forbes of Skellater; and her sister-in law, Mrs Forbes of Newe, banded themselves together and bought three lottery

tickets at £12, 19s. each, solemnly agreeing in a formal document to divide the proceeds, if any, share and share alike —but exclusive of their husbands' *jus mariti!* Along with this agreement signed at Clova, Newe, and Skellater, 20th November, 1767, are letters from the two Mrs Forbes to John Lumsden of Cushnie, saying that the paper cannot be in better hands than his.

Then there is much about his sons and their appointments and successes—John's increase of salary, Harry's recruits, James's virtues, if only he could write better—(there is a letter from him in round-hand with the lines ruled)—it is shameful, says this correspondent, that a boy who knows his Horace so well should be so bad at English.

Or again, on the 19th July, 1782, Mr Niven writes from Aberdeen, to Mrs Lumsden at Clova, about some commission he had done for her, and adds: "Last night we had a privateer in our bay who captured three vessels and sunk two of them in sight of the town. So miserably are we protected that we are stripped of our property by every petty villain who can carry a few guns, while very rarely a vessel belonging to the British fleet is seen in these seas." John Niven, whose father had been executed at Carlisle, and who remained an ardent Jacobite and Nonjuror to his dying day, naturally thought no language strong enough for the shortcomings of a Hanoverian government.

Public news was precious in those days in remote country districts, and although John subscribed to the *Aberdeen Journal* (as the receipts among his papers show), he was no

doubt glad, in the periods of obscuration of that weekly luminary, to get any scrap of intelligence that his correspondents vouchsafed to send him. Mr John Tawse, writing from Edinburgh on the 18th September, 1779, says: "The seat of war is now shifted from the English Channel to the Firth of Forth. About two days ago three or four large ships of force appeared off Dunbar. Cutters were sent out to discover whether they were an enemy. It turned out that they were, and had about 10 vessels in company which they had taken. All this coast was alarmed, and yesterday the alarm reached Leith. About 7 o'clock in the morning three of the ships were above Inchkeith, and attempted to chase a 20-gun ship in the road. About the middle of the day they bore down the Firth. One of the ships appears to carry 50 guns. The inhabitants of Leith and Edinburgh have been much alarmed at the approach of an enemy in the defenceless state we are at present. Not a ship here but two of 20-guns, and one of them is in dock undergoing a repair. Few of the inhabitants in Leith and [not] a great many in Edinburgh have gone to bed these two nights past. The incorporations of Leith were furnished with arms yesterday. Three batteries are erected betwixt Leith and Newhaven, on which are mounted 30 pieces of cannon, besides carronades, howitzers, &c. . . . The commander is said to be a Scotchman,[1] and sails in the 50-gun ship. Our countrymen ought to be more civil and polite than to distress their mother country . . . It is reported in town, but I don't credit it, that Sir John Anstruther's house is pillaged and laid

[1] He was so. John Paul, *alias* Paul Jones.

in ashes; and that Wemyss of Wemyss's house has shared the same fate. These places are upon the coast of Fife, and the wind yesterday would drive the ships in the Firth to that quarter, but as yesterday blew so fresh I scarce think that they would be able to land anywhere. . . ."

Mr Niven also writes from Aberdeen, on the 1st October, 1779: "Yesterday's post brought the agreeable accounts of Sir Geo. Collier destroying about 40 sail of American armed vessels in the Bay of Fundy, where they were attempting to [paper torn] in our possession. The noted rebel Paul Jones has been warmly engaged off Scarborough with a forty and twenty gun armed vessels belonging to us, that were conveying home the Baltic fleet, but unluckily when he was at the striking one of his consorts came up and carried both our vessels towards France . . ." Sir George Collier's brilliant service in Penobscot Bay took place in the end of July. Paul Jones's capture of the *Serapis* off Flamborough Head was on the 23rd September.

For one thing we may be grateful to this laird. He copied the MS. written in 1640 by Robert Lumsden—more legible probably in 1764 than it is now—and added a supplement of his own, not worth transcribing, but containing some useful information, carrying on the history of the family to the last named year.

By his will, dated 18th March, 1788, he left his wife a jointure of 1000 merks Scots, and £100 Scots for a house, and to each of his younger sons £400 sterling. His two

daughters, Ann and Catherine, had died in childhood. His trustees and executors were his wife, Ann Forbes, General Grant of Ballindalloch, William Forbes of Skellater, John Niven of Peebles, Robert Grant of Dumminor, Hary Lumsden, and Thomas Gordon, W.S.

His sons were—

I. Henry, born 1759, died s.p. cir. 1782.

II. John, born 1761, who succeeded him.

III. James, born 1764. Ensign in the 55th Foot, 18th August, 1778; Lieut.-Colonel in the same regiment 1st September, 1795. He served with his regiment in the Peninsula, was wounded there, and died from the effects of the wound in 1815. He married Lydia Hichen of Poltaire in Cornwall, and had three sons.

1. James Grant, a distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Harry Grey (afterwards 8th Earl of Stamford and Warrington) and had one son, Lucius, and three daughters. He died in 1863.
2. John, Captain in the H.E.I.C.S. He married Sarah Hough, and had one daughter. He was killed by a shark while bathing at Arracan.
3. David, also a Captain in the Indian army, married Rosa Deane, and, with his wife, was massacred at Ghuznee in 1841.

IV. David, the fourth son, born 1765, was at first intended for the navy. His aunt, Mrs Forbes of Skellater—a lady evidently of much decision of character—writes to his father:

"You proposed sending David to sea. You'll repent that. You are not aware of the consequence or expense; tho' he were luckie he would be six years on your hand. I cannot write fully just now, but I entreat of you do not think of it. You ought to write Jeanie directly about a commission to him; it is no doubt but poor bread," &c. The same lady writes again: "I wonder that you would have bought new clothes to Davie when you had nothing to do but to send up here for the rest of the suit of brown and green. Nobody has any concern with the clothes." David got an East Indian cadetship, however, and his mother writes on the 17th November, 1780, to her mother, Mrs Forbes of Newe at Bunchrew: "He sails for the East Indies in the month of March. I am just very hurried getting shirts for him, as he goes to England at Christmas. His father carries him to Aberdeen with him at the term and sends him up to London from that." David rose to be Lieut.-Colonel in the H.E.I.C.S. He married, and left a son, John. A remarkable MS. roll in Sanscrit, with paintings of the Hindoo deities, was presented by him to King's College, Aberdeen, his *alma mater*, and is still to be seen in the Library there.

V. William, the fifth son, born 1767, got a commission in the 55th Regiment, and rose to the rank of Captain and Brevet-Major. He disappears from the army list in 1800, having died, I suppose, in 1799.

VII. and VIII. Of Alexander, born 1771, and Robert, born 1776, I know nothing; but the latter was alive and in London in 1799, when his nephew, John, the son of David, was sent home from India.

IX. Matthew, the youngest son, born 1777, was educated at King's College, and went out to India. He became a distinguished Oriental scholar, and his Persian and Arabic grammars are still, I believe, in high repute. He was appointed Professor of these languages in the College of Fort William, and subsequently, as secretary of the Calcutta Madressa, superintended the translation of various English works into Persian. In 1820 he accompanied his cousin, Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel and C.B.) Thomas Lumsden of the Bengal Horse Artillery in an overland journey to England, through Persia, Georgia, Southern Russia, and across Europe to Calais. He went back to India in 1821, but returned home some years afterwards, and died, unmarried, at Tooting, on the 31st March, 1835.

He had received the degree of LL.D. from King's College, to which he presented a number of Oriental works.

XVII. John Lumsden of Cushnie, born 1761, succeeded his father in 1788. He went to India in the Bengal Civil Service, and in 1805 became a member of the Supreme Council, a position which he held till his return home in 1813. In 1817 he became a Director of the E. I. Company.

While in India he married a lady of the name of Freele, and had by her one son and six daughters.

On succeeding to Cushnie he found his father's affairs in such disorder, owing partly to the necessary provision for his younger brothers, that he was most anxious to sell the estate,

and was only dissuaded by the urgent solicitations of his agent, Hary Lumsden of Belhelvie.

He died in 1818, and was succeeded by his only son.

XVIII. Henry Thomas, born 1808. He entered the Church and was for many years Rector of St Peter's, Ipswich. In 1858 he left Ipswich for St Thomas's, Orchard Street, which he held till his death in 1867. He married his cousin Susanna, daughter of Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, but had no children. At his death he left the property in liferent to his wife, and at her death to his nephew Sir William Seton of Pitmedden, Bart.

THE END OF AN AULD SANG.

THE AVENUE, CUSHNIE.

WE must now turn back to the remaining sons of Robert Lumsden of Cushnie (No. XI.) and Agnes Leith of Bucharn.

ROBERT, the third son, born 1648, married Isobel Forbes of Tulloch, and had by her a son, John. He was killed "by some of King William's soldiers," in 1690, at a spot in the glen of Cushnie which used to be called "Robert Lumsden's cairn," but which is now, I am sorry to say, forgotten. His son John married —— Irvine, and left three sons—David, Alexander, and John—and one daughter, Isobel. The eldest of these sons, David, married a sister of Irvine of Kingcausie. He was killed at Culloden, leaving a son and daughter behind him, whom Harry Lumsden brought up and launched in the world. The other sons also married and had children, as shown in the Genealogical Table.

JAMES, the fourth son, born 1654, married —— Chalmers of Balnacraig. He purchased from his brother John the small property of Corrachree, and left it to his eldest son Robert. Of this branch no male representatives, I think, now exist.

WILLIAM, the fifth son, had the farm of Titaboutie in Cromar. He married Jean, daughter of Robert Gordon of Lowlands, and died in 1722, having had four sons, John and James (the husband of the poor lady whose doctor's bill we have read, p. 78), who both died without issue; Alexander, familiarly known as "Doucie," the grandfather of Hary Lumsden of Belhelvie; and William, of whom it is necessary to speak more particularly.

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He married his cousin, Rachel Lumsden of Harlaw, and had by her two sons and three daughters. What his profession was I do not exactly know, but there is a letter from him to Harry Lumsden of Cushnie, dated London, 25th December, 1743, in which he says that he is just starting for the East Indies (he does not say in what capacity) in the *Beaufort*, Captain Steuard, and asking Harry to persuade his wife "to go into the country, as it would help her to pass some of her lonesome time in the term of my voyage."

His eldest son Harry went to Jamaica, to join his mother's brother, David, who was prospering there, made a fortune, and when the affairs of John Lumsden of Cushnie became hopelessly involved, he commissioned his brother-in-law, John Niven, to buy one of the properties, either Cushnie or Clova, he was indifferent which, so long as he preserved one at any rate in the old name. Mr Niven, as we have seen, bought Clova. "The Major," as Harry was called (he had been in some regiment of Fencibles, and his portrait in uniform is now at Westhall), was some years ago still remembered by very old people in the parish of Auchindoir, for the kindness and consideration he showed in the terrible years that followed immediately on his purchase of the property. He never married. To Clova he added other lands, and at his death he left a considerable sum to be invested by his trustee, John Niven, in the same way. Gradually, therefore, under Mr Niven's judicious management, Wheedlemont, Towie, Premnay, Rosieburn, Tillymorgan, and Cairngrassie became parts of the Auchindoir estates, which had been all entailed by Harry Lumsden—(1)

on the male heirs of his youngest and favourite sister Rachel, John Niven's wife; (2) on the male heirs of his second sister Catherine, the wife of John Leith; and (3) (passing over his eldest sister, whose marriage, I have heard, had displeased him, as well as the daughters of Mrs Niven) on Henry, the third son of Hary Lumsden of Belhelvie, and his heirs. In every case the name of Lumsden was to be preserved.[1]

At his death, therefore, his nephew, Harry Niven Lumsden, then a child, succeeded to the estates. He married Harriet Christian, daughter of General Leith Hay of Rannes, and had four children, who, with their mother, all died before him. When George IV. came to Scotland he carried up the address from the County of Aberdeen, and was knighted on the occasion and made a baronet, but the title died with him.

He was succeeded by his cousin Harry Leith, who took the name of Lumsden. He endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to break the entail, and at his death in 1844 the estates passed to Henry Lumsden.

[1] To extinguish once for all a foolish story, which has even been printed in a book (Jervise's *Epitaphs and Inscriptions*), not otherwise without some merit, to the effect that the name of Henry Lumsden was inserted by his father in drafting the entail, I may mention (1) that Hary Lumsden of Belhelvie had nothing whatever to do with the preparation of the deed, and (2) that in the deed the entailer describes Henry Lumsden as being "the third son, *I believe*, of Hary Lumsden." He could hardly have had any doubt on the matter if the father had been sitting at his elbow, according to the idle slander propagated by Mr Jervise.

NO branch of the family is more interesting than that which ended with Andrew Lumisden and his sister Lady Strange, but its history has been so fully written by Mr Dennistoun,[1] that it may be lightly touched on here.

I have already (p. 35) said that its founder, Andrew, was probably one of the younger sons of Robert Lumsden of Cushnie (No. V.) His great-grandson (also called Andrew) was Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church in Edinburgh, and by his wife, Catharine Craig of Riccarton, had three sons—John, Charles, and William.

1. John married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Carnwath, and widow of Viscount Kenmure. When Kenmure was executed after the '15, his estates were of course confiscated, but they were so hopelessly embarrassed that the Government declined to take possession, and allowed his widow to retain them. Lady Kenmure seems to have been a woman of a very resolute character. She showed it by driving her husband into rebellion against his will; and she now gave a better proof of it by strenuously setting to work to clear the property. John Lumsden is said, in the tradition of the family, to have been her son's tutor. She married him, and with his assistance succeeded in handing the Kenmure estates down to her son clear of debt.

John was created a baronet by the Chevalier de St George, and died in France without issue in 1751.

[1] *Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange and Andrew Lumisden*, by James Dennistoun of Dennistoun.

2. Charles, a surgeon in Edinburgh, married and had a son, John, who died without issue.

3. William was engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and having refused to take the oaths of allegiance to Government, could not pass at the Scottish bar. He became a writer, however, in Edinburgh, married Mary Bruce (of the Kennet family) and had two children, Andrew and Isabella. Among the Cushnie papers is a letter from him to Harry Lumsden of Cushnie, dated 4th March, 1721, of no interest now except that three times in it he calls Harry "cousin." The cousinship was therefore real, though scarcely countable even by a Highland *sennachie*. Mr Dennistoun says that William "was a weak, but harsh and selfish man." Like Harry Lumsden, and many others who had been "out in the '15," he had had enough of rebellion, and he does not appear to have approved—though he did nothing to prevent—his son's joining Charles Edward. The correspondence between Andrew, after his escape to France, and his mother and sister shows that much had to be kept secret from his father, and that remittances to the exile were rather unwillingly doled out.

William died in 1756. His wife had died the year before.

Andrew Lumisden, whom his father had brought up to his own profession, Mr Dennistoun describes as not "of much enterprise or sanguine temperament;" and he would probably have remained a quiet spectator of the events of 1745 but for the energy and enthusiasm of his sister Isabella. Soon after the arrival of the Prince in Edinburgh Andrew became his private secretary. He was present throughout the war from

Prestonpans to Culloden; and when all was over his name was included in the Act of Attainder for high treason. After skulking among the hills for four months he ventured to Edinburgh, disguised as the groom of the lady who rode on the pillion behind him, his yellow hair hidden under a black wig, and his eyebrows corked. He remained concealed in Edinburgh till October, when, with a happy audacity, he went to London along with a king's messenger who had been citing witnesses for the treason trials then in progress. On this occasion, in a bushy periwig and rusty black garments, and carrying in his pocket a Virgil and a Horace, both for personal solace and as the badges of his assumed profession, he was introduced to his companion as a poor teacher going south in search of employment, and of such a timid disposition that he "did na like to travel his lane." He arrived in London unsuspected, and then had the temerity to visit some of his old friends even in Newgate itself, a kindly action for which, and not for his politics, his father declared he deserved to be hung. He made his escape, however, got safely to Rouen, thence to Paris, and before the end of 1749 he was in Rome. Early in 1751 he was appointed assistant secretary to the Chevalier de St George; in 1763 he became sole secretary, and he remained in that capacity till the Chevalier's death in 1766. The duties were not very onerous, and Andrew, a man of many accomplishments and much learning, relieved the monotony of the Chevalier's mock court by studying the antiquities of Rome. On the arrival of Charles Edward after his father's death, he retained Andrew as secretary, but the Prince's habits of

Andrew Lumisden.

intemperance had now become such that it was a welcome relief when, in December, 1768, Andrew and others were dismissed from an irksome and ungrateful service. The whole shameful story, as told by Bishop Gordon, may be read in the appendix to Mr Dennistoun's book.

Andrew now went to Paris, and spent four years there among his books and in the society of his friends. It is a strong proof of the respect and attachment with which he was universally regarded, that the petition for allowing him to revisit his native land, dated 15th February, 1773, was signed by forty-five of the most distinguished men in Edinburgh, including eight of the judges, David Hume, and Robertson the historian—all, said his sister with some exaggeration, "staunch Whigs—not a Tory amongst them." The petition was acceded to. He was allowed to return in 1773, and five years later a full pardon was granted him. The remaining years of his life were spent in London, Paris, and Edinburgh. In 1797 his *Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome*, which had occupied him for six and thirty years, was published. It passed into a second edition in 1812; but, excellent as it was at the time, it has of course long been superseded by later researches and fuller knowledge. In Edinburgh society Andrew was very popular —"a very lively, laughing old gentleman," as Lord Meadowbank remembered him; and, according to another observer, with the "bland manners of the old school, and frequent bows in the foreign fashion."

He died in Edinburgh 25th December, 1801.

His sister Isabella was born 17th October, 1719. Scottish

young ladies of that period adopted the Stewart cause with a zeal far more ardent than even the most zealous of their male relations, and Isabella Lumisden was no exception to the rule. She had become acquainted with Robert Strange, a young Orkneyman, before the rebellion in 1745 broke out, and she made it a condition of her accepting him as a husband that he should join the rebels. Strange did so and served throughout the war with the corps styled the Life Guards. He has left an account of the battle of Culloden, which is singularly interesting from its manifest truthfulness; and Mr Dennistoun very justly remarks that after reading it "our wonder is not that Charles Edward and his followers were there routed, but that they ever gained any battle whatever."

After the collapse of the rebellion, Strange was in hiding; and one day, when the search for him had become hot, while Isabella was sitting at her needlework, her lover burst into the room seeking an asylum. With ready wit she lifted up the gigantic hoop which the fashion of the day prescribed for the adornment of woman, and Strange, promptly retiring beneath its circumambient shade, crouched there undetected while the soldiers ransacked the house, and Isabella sat quietly singing.

The Act of Grace, however, in June, 1747, freed him from all annoyance, and in that year he and Isabella were married. They had one daughter, who died young, and three sons—(1) James, in the Indian Civil Service, and afterwards M.P. for East Grinstead; (2) Thomas Andrew, afterwards Chief Justice of Madras; and (3) Robert, a Colonel in the H.E.I.C.S.

Isabella was an exceedingly clever woman, devotedly

Isabella Lumisden Lady Strange.

attached to her husband and to her brother, and a very affectionate mother, though a rigid disciplinarian. She was a capital letter-writer, as the correspondence published by Mr Dennistoun shows. Her Jacobitism she retained to the last, although she was evidently quite pleased to become Lady Strange, when her husband was knighted by George III., in 1787; and in her account of the scene to her son Robert she speaks of "His Majesty," and "the honour done to the family," as if there had been no other Majesty over the water to claim her allegiance. But she by no means allowed the same license to others; and when some misguided man one day, in her presence, ventured to talk of "The Pretender," Lady Strange fired up at once, and, with that freedom of speech which old Scotch ladies allowed themselves a hundred years ago, exclaimed "*Pretender*, and be d——d to you!" On the other hand, she would condone no lapse from virtue even in her beloved Prince; and when the prior of the English Benedictines at Paris proposed to introduce to her Charles's mistress, Miss Walkinshaw, and her daughter—"The vile jads!" she cried; "if ye bring them here I'll put the door in their face!"

Her husband died 5th July, 1792. In 1803 she writes that she has survived "the most beloved husband that ever a virtuous wife could boast of, with whom I lived most happy forty-five years;" and she describes herself: "My health is excellent, I have no cough, my cheeks are blooming, I have still two teeth, and I could dance at any of my children's weddings."

On her death-bed, it is said, the doctors wished to bleed her,

but she refused, saying: "Na: if it please God to tak' me it maun be sae."

She died on the 28th February, 1806.

There are three of the name whom I have sought in vain to identify. The first a "Mr Lumsden," tried before the Star Chamber 10th November, 1615, for traducing the public justice along with Sir John Hollis and Sir John Wentworth. He answered, "he had always lived as a gentleman, he could not so much degenerate from himself and his birth . . . as to become a base accuser . . . a Scottish gentleman." He was fined 2000 merks and imprisoned in the Tower for a year (*State Trials*, Vol. II., Fol. Ed.)

The next is Mr William Lumsden of Pitullok, advocate in Aberdeen, who suffered much for conscience' sake in the troubles, but of whom otherwise I know nothing. Spalding relates: "This samen Sunday [12th July, 1640] the Ladie Pitmedden, the goodwyf of Iden, Mr William Lumsden and his wyf, Alexr. Collison with some others wes excommunicat in both kirks of New Aberdeen being all papists" (*Memorials, &c.*, Vol. I., p. 304). And again in 1644: "This samen Tuesday and 14th of May the laird of Dun directit ane rate of musketeers to Mr William Lumsden's house in Old Aberdeen, himself and his wyf both were excommunicat papists. They fed upon her expenses because her husband was quyetly at home and escaipit [*i.e.*, was hidden in the house]. Upon the morn she was compelled to give 400 merks (to be quit of their cummer) for ane protection to save her house unplunderit, and her tenants undis-

tressit, subscrivit by the Erle of Kinghorne. Besides they plunderit out of the house some guns, swords, and other things, and ane riding nag out of the Loche, or ane work nag" (*Ib.*, Vol. II., p. 365).

The third is Alexander Lumsden, who was tried at the Old Bailey 17th January, 1680, for high treason, being a Romish priest. From his age and profession it is very likely that he was a son of William last mentioned, but there is no proof of it. At his trial the judges were Scroggs and his brethren; the witnesses against him, Oates, Dugdale, and Prance. The charge was, "that he being a priest, and receiving orders from Rome did come here into England and abide contrary to the statute." Oates swore that he was a Dominican friar, and that he had heard him say mass twenty times. To Lumsden's question when was this? Oates replied: "That summer that was before the plot broke out. Mr Lumsden knows me well enough." "Do you know him?" asked the Lord Chief Baron. "Truly," answered Lumsden, "I do not know that I ever saw him, or conversed with him in my life." Oates also swore that he was Procurator-General of the Kingdom of Scotland, upon which Mr Recorder observed: "They have such a parcel of people and such names for them!"

To questions put to him, Lumsden answered that he was a Scotchman, born in Aberdeen. And well was it for him that the Court accepted his statement (which Oates, however, inadvertently confirmed), for in summing up the Lord Chief Baron carefully pointed out that the Court doubted if the case came within the statute (27 Eliz.), the King's dominions being

then so far more enlarged than were those of the Queen when the statute was made. Accordingly the jury found him "guilty of being a priest, and born at Aberdeen in Scotland;" or, as it was more fully put: "Alexander Lumsden is a Scotchman of 58 years of age, born at Aberdeen in the Kingdom of Scotland, being then under the dominions of King Charles the First . . . that he was a priest in holy orders by authority derived from the See of Rome . . . and that he came and was remaining in England, *prout* in the Indictment." But as to high treason within the law, they "do not know and crave the opinion of the Court."

The six priests tried with him were then condemned to death in the horrible formulary of the time, but Lumsden was set aside, and what became of him is not stated (*State Trials*, Vol. X., p. 511).

Finally, there is one whom I cannot hope to identify more particularly, but whose name deserves to be recorded as a member, however humble, of the family—Margaret Lumsden, "the possessed woman" of Dunse. She was a poor ignorant creature, and was possessed by a spirit who spoke Latin. The minister of the parish, accompanied by "a knight from the north of Scotland, called Forbes," went to see her, but found nothing extraordinary; and the minister said to the knight: "Nondum audivimus spiritum loquentem." Then a voice from the woman's mouth said: "Audis loquentem, audis loquentem." The minister in amazement took off his hat, and exclaimed: "Misereatur Deus peccatoris!" whereupon the voice promptly corrected him with: "Dic peccatricis, dic peccatricis!" The

knight and the minister stayed no farther questioning with a Latinist so precise, but fled from the house, and took horse immediately for Thirlstane Castle, where they told the story to the Earl of Lauderdale. Margaret was sent for to the Privy Council, 13th July, 1630, and we can only hope that the poor creature was neither tortured nor burnt. The story will be found in Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 43.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

OF the armorial bearings of the family, Nisbet says: "The name of Lumsden carries a buckle in their arms.

"Lumsden of that ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Berwick, *azure*, on a chevron between three mullets *or*, a buckle of the first. One of this family married the heiress of Blanerne of that ilk in the same shire, and got the lands with her; and, besides, to perpetuate the family, added the armorial figures of Blanerne, viz., a hawk or erne feeding on a salmon proper, to their own arms in base. Thus illuminate on the house of Fallahall, anno 1640, *azure* on a chevron *argent*, between two mullets in chief, and an earn perching on a salmon in base, *or*, a buckle of the first. I'm of opinion that the buckle they carry is either upon account of their alliance with the Stewarts, Earls of Angus, or as a mark from their arms of their superiority and patronage. Afterwards the earn perching on a salmon only was carried in place of crest by that family, and others descended of it, with the motto: *Amor patitur moras* [Love brooks delays] and sometimes: I conquer or die; as in Pont's manuscript."

To explain Nisbet's views about the buckle, I may add here that the Stewarts, Earls of Angus, bore: "*Or*, a fesse chequé *azure* and *argent* surmounted by a bend *gules* with three

buckles of the first for Bonkyl" (Douglas's *Peerage*). Of the ancient family of Bonkyl, to whose lands the Stewarts succeeded by marriage, Nisbet says, it "carried buckles relative to the name." Sir James Balfour says, in the year 1292: "Bunkhill *sable* three buckles *or*" (*Heraldry*, p. 411).

The seal of Alexander de Lumsden, to the deed quoted at p. 12, of William Drax, prior of Coldingham, bore: "On a bend three mullets;" and that of Thomas de Lumsden: "On a bend three mullets; in sinister chief a bugle attired"—or was it not a buckle?

The family of Inergelly, says Nisbet, carries: "*Azure* a chevron *or* betwixt a wolf's head couped and a buckle in chief, and an escallop in base *argent*. *Crest*—an earn devouring a salmon proper. *Motto*—Beware in time. The same is also carried by Colonel William Lumsden, third brother of Sir James Lumsden of Inergelly, all within a border engrailled *or*."

Stravithy, "the same with Inergelly, with a crescent for difference."

Nisbet is not always accurate. Over the door of the house of Inergelly the coat of arms of Sir James Lumsden is still to be seen bearing the inscription, "S[ir] J[ames] L[umsden] D[ame] C[hristian] R[utherford] 1650." The crest is the naked hand and sword of the Cushnie branch, not the earn and salmon of Blanerne. The motto, too, which is much obliterated, is different from any given by Nisbet.

Workman's MS. gives for Lumsden of Conland: "*Argent* a chevron *sable* between two wolves' or hounds' heads couped *gules* in chief, and an escallop vert in base." The seal of

Thomas of Conland, as I have already said (p. 28), shows the chevron, but the other bearings are indistinguishable.

"Alexander Lumsden of Cushnie," says Nisbet, bears: "*Azure* a buckle *or* between two wolves' heads couped in chief and an escallop in base *argent*. *Crest*—a naked arm grasping a sword proper. *Motto*—Dei dono sum quod sum."

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odill. Katharine, m. P. Gordon of Auchmenzie. Eleven others.

William (Titabutie) = Jean, d. of Robert Gordon. Five Daughters.

Reid.

ohn = Elizabeth Hay.

ne Lumsden. Five Daughters.

es. Margaret, m. Still of Millden.

umsden of Harlaw.

Catherine, m. John Leith. Rachel, m. John Niven of Thorntoun.

. s.p. Harry Leith Lumsden, d. s.p. 1844.

Rachel, m. R. Carmichael, Capt. R.N. Christina, m. R. Mackenzie of Glack. Jane, m. J. Forbes of Echt.

. of M. Thompson; (3) M., d. of Col. Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh.

Clements = Jane, d. of J. Forbes of Echt. b. 1796, d. 1853.

Stark, l, G.C.B., f J. Mariott. William Henry, killed at Delhi, 1858. Hugh David, m. M. Whitney. Helen, m. Rev. J. Johnstone. Katherine Margaret, m. John Paton of Grandholm. Mary, m. G. C. Tancred of Weens and Arden. Clementina. Edith, m. Fck. Sherwell, Capt. 71st H.L.I.

Mary, n. C. Colquhon, of Clathick.

Henry William, m. Cath. Edith Lumsden. James, m. Helen A. Fisher. Jane Edith. Kath. Maria. Elizabeth, d. 1840. Rachel Frances. Louisa Innes.